Newport Daily News.

WAGON DELIVERIES ON 40 MILES OF ADJACENT COUNTRY ROADS.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WE

Sell furniture of every description, CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY and KITCHEN WARE. WE

MAKE

Every inducement to customers to buy of us. Our prices are as low as the lowest, in many cases lower, and the quality of our goods makes them bigger bargains than are offered elsewhere. We consider

A

Pleased customer our best advertisement. Every effort is made to have each purchase lead to an intimate acquaintance, not only with yourself but with your friends. Our

SPECIALTY

Is everything. We do not specialize one single line, leaving the others to shift for themselves; but all receive equal attention, which means as near perfection as a store can get. You will find it

OF

Great advantage to buy where everything can be found under one roof. Everything to make a home. This is our great specialty.

COMPLETE OUTFITS.

A. C. TITUS COMPANY.

Just arrived for this week,

Large Turkeys, 14c. Small Turkeys, 16c.
Ducks, 15c. Capons, 18c. Fowls, 14c

Coggeshall Farm Eggs.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER.
346 and 348 Thames street.
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SUNK OFF WHALE ROCK.

Crew Leaves Four-Masted Schooner Addie M. Anderson.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Feb. 15.—A large four-masted schooner lies sunk off Whale rock, and the Narragansett life saving crew has gone to the scene. The topmasts of the sunken vessel were sighted at 7 this morning, but the name of the vessel had not been learned here up to 9:30 o'clock.

The schooner's crew consisted of nine men, and as the vessel was on the point of sinking they launched their boats and rowed in the direction of another schooner, which lay not far away. The life savers put off for the wreck as soon as they learned that the schooner had gone down.

There is a large field of ice off the coast here, and it is thought the vessel was damaged by the ice and sprung a leak.

The crew of the sunken schooner went on board four-masted schooner Saguenore, the vessel which was lying near by. The sunken craft was bound south. The life saving crew had not returned up to 10:30 this forenoon.

The schooner sunk off Whale rock is the Addie M. Anderson, coal laden, Newport News, Va., for Providence. She struck a reef or derelict off Montauk point Monday night, which set her to leaking badly. By steady work at the pumps the crew kept her afloat until this morning, when she went down in eight fathoms. She lies about half a mile north-northeast of Whale Rock light. She carried a crew of nine besides the captain, all of whom escaped.

The Addie M. Anderson was of 807 net tons, and was 183.6 feet long. She was built at Bath, Me., in 1890 and hails from New York.

REMEMBERING THE MAINE.

Flags at Half-Mast in Honor of Her Heroic Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A year ago today United States battleship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana and 266 American seamen lost their lives. The event is being remembered in this city today. Flags are flying at half-mast on the city hall, the public schools and all other public buildings, national state and municipal. Nearly all the vessels in the harbor have flags at half-mast.

Besides the public buildings many of the private residences have flags suspended at half-mast in memory of the dead American seamen, and in many of the stores are pictures of the ill-fated battleship with the phrase "Remember the Maine."

Was Simon Cameron's Grandson.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Mr. Thomas Burnside, a grandson of the late Senator Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, died here last evening. He had been prominent in social and newspaper circles in Chicago, came to Europe ten years ago, and married an English actress. He lived in London for several years but had since resided in Paris.

SENATE NOT IN SESSION.

House Adjourns in Respect to a Deceased Member.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 15.—There was no quorum today in the senate, but the house secured one, transacting only routine business, the greater part of the session being devoted to the consideration of business on the calendar.

Mr. Norris of Bristol called up the special order for Tuesday, the act authorizing the town of Bristol to elect officers by the secret ballot, and it was passed.

From the calendar also was taken the dividing the town of Johnston into two voting districts. Passed.

From the calendar also was taken the bill making appropriations for the state for the fiscal year, which was made the special order for Thursday.

The act giving hospital ambulances right of way in public streets was also taken from the calendar and passed.

Mr. Nisbet of Pawtucket introduced resolutions on the death of Hon. Edward Thayer of that city, and on motion of Mr. Dubois of East Providence a committee was appointed to attend the funeral, the speaker naming Messrs. Nisbet, Thayer, Blodgett, Davis and Perrin, the other members of the Pawtucket delegation. The resolutions were adopted unanimously and the house adjourned as a special mark of respect to the deceased.

DEAD IN BED.

Two Young Italians Accidentally Asphyxiated in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 15.—Two young Italians, Antonio W. Bove, a barber, and Pasquale Santiatonio, laborer, were found dead in their bed at 43 Carpenter street this morning by their landlady, Rosana Palazzo, when she went to call them. A one-burner gas jet in a corner of the room was two thirds turned on, and the small bedroom, of which the window was closed tightly, was filled with gas. Medical Examiner Perkins viewed the bodies and gave it as his opinion that death was the result of accidental asphyxiation.

AT A NEW YORK FIRE.

Apparatus Stalled in a Snow Bank and Hydrants Frozen Up.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Fire today at 117 and 119 Prince street destroyed the establishment of Jonchin & Kinklestein, cloaks and suits; Hyman Ossusky & Co., laces and silks; Gustav Mendelssohn, infants' wear; Gustav Reno, laces; Adolph Miller, dress skirts, and the Novelty Tea Gown Company. Vanburen & Thornton, white goods, suffered considerable loss from water, and several firms in an adjoining building also suffered from damage by water. The total loss is about $75,000. The firemen were handicapped in their efforts by frozen hydrants, and one engine and a water tower became stalled in a snow bank on their way to the fire. Three hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

FEBRUARY 8, 1899. ESTABLISHED 1882.

WE BEG TO CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY OF THOSE WHO HAVE NOT VISITED YET OUR VERY INTERESTING FURNITURE DEPARTMENT, TO

150 Pieces of Useful Furniture
At Very Attractive Prices.

34 Solid Mahogany Inlaid Tea Tables, in different styles, at $5.50. They are cheap at twice as much.
35 24x24 Strong Card Tables, in dark and light colors, at $1 only.
24 Very Stylish Solid Oak Extension Dining Tables, at the unusual price of $5.50
24 36x18 Sewing Tables at $1; worth at least $1.75. These Tables have extra fine finish and can be folded when not in use.
26 Beautiful Bookcases in various sizes, styles and finish, at $5 and $6.
6 Elegant Music Stands at $5 only.

KAZANJIAN & CO.
KAZANJIAN BUILDING

Second Edition.

REBELS FIGHT HARD.

Driven Through Jaro into the Open Country.

Americans Advancing, Clearing the Jungle Before Them.

MANILA, Feb. 15, 11:55 A. M.—Colonel Potter (Lieutenant Colonel C. L. Potter of the signal corps) arrived from Iloilo last evening, with despatches from Brigadier General Miller to Major General E. S. Otis, commanding the United States forces in the Philippine islands.

Sunday afternoon General Miller ordered a reconnoisance in force to ascertain the enemy's position. Major Cheatham's battalion of the Tennessee volunteer regiment marched beyond Molo without finding the enemy, and returned to Iloilo.

Keller's battalion of the Eighteenth United States infantry, with two Hotchkiss guns and one Gatling gun, marched towards Jaro. Midway between Iloilo and Jaro this battalion encountered a large body of the enemy, occupying both sides of the road, who met the advance of the American troops with a severe and well directed fire. The Americans deployed and returned the fire with a number of volleys. The troops advanced steadily, supported by the Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, and drove the enemy through Jaro to the open country beyond. The town of Jaro was found to be deserted and all portable property had been removed, and when the Americans entered the place there were only a few Chinese there. At 4:10 o'clock p. m. Captain Griffiths raised the American flag over the presidencia.

During the fighting outside of the town Lieutenant Frank Bowles of the Eighteenth infantry, while working the light battery, was shot in the leg. In addition, one private was seriously wounded and two were slightly injured. The rebel loss was severe.

All was quiet Monday, when Colonel Potter left Iloilo.

Two natives attempted to slip past United States cruiser Olympia during the night in a boat. They failed to respond when hailed, but kept paddling along. After a warning shot, a sentry fired at the boat and killed one of the occupants and wounded another.

5:20 P. M.—Several rebels yesterday afternoon having fired from houses bearing white flags, on the American outposts, Colonel Smith, with Companies L, D and M of the California volunteers, proceeded to clean out the enemy along his front. The rocks opposed him from the brush and several skirmishes occurred, during which nine of the Californians were slightly wounded before the rebels were driven out. The work proceeded today in a systematic manner, a gunboat shelling the villages and working her rapid-fire guns very effectively on the jungle. The entire California regiment, with the exception of two companies; four companies of the Washington regiment, two companies of the Idaho regiment and a battery of the Sixth artillery were engaged. The rebels were driven towards Lake Laguna De Bayo. The rebels held their fire, being apparently short of ammunition, but they fought desperately. The American outposts in this direction are now fully twelve miles out.

All is quiet along the rest of the line, with the exception that an occasional exchange of shots between the sharpshooters breaks the monotony of the day.

SUPPLEMENTING THE LIST.

General Otis Sends Names of Additional Men, Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The following report was received at the War Department today:

Manila, Feb. 15, 1899.

Twentieth Kansas—Wounded, twelfth instant, engagement at Caloocan: Sergeant Ira Keithley, Company D, slightly.

First California—Wounded, by desultory firing yesterday—Privates Allen Grant, severe; Albert Egger, slight; Ray Hursh, Company C, slight; William C. Walsh, severe; Sergeant William F. Dunne, severe; Corporal Henry Ritter, Company H, slightly.

Lieutenant Edwin A. Hartigan, First South Dakota, drowned last night while attempting to land Hotchkiss gun at Pasig.

OTIS.

Agoncillo's Challenge to Otis.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Filipino agents here have received a cablegram from Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, saying: "The statement of General Otis, that he has a copy of a telegram from me advising Aguinaldo to attack the Americans, is an absolute falsification. I challenge General Otis to produce the telegram."

Soldiers Back from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 15.—United States transport Valencia arrived here, 32 days from Manila, with 65 soldiers on board, of whom 13 were sent home on sick leave and the remainder on furlough or whose terms of enlistment had expired. Surgeon W. O. Taylor, U. S. A., is in command of the soldiers and the officers with him are Major D. Merritt, acting as paymaster; Lieutenant Yole, Nebraska; Lieutenant Cove, Utah battery; Lieutenant Murray, South Dakota; Lieutenant Gallop, Wyoming; Lieutenant Sternbeck, Utah; Captain Gardner, Lieutenant McGrath, Lieutenant Keppner and Lieutenant Sullivan, Montana.

NEITHER SIGHTED.

Majestic Did Not See the Bulgaria or the Pavonia.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15.—White Star line steamer Majestic, Captain Smith, from New York February 18 for Liverpool, via this port, arrived here this morning and reported having experienced stormy weather during her passage across the Atlantic. A sharp lookout was kept for disabled Hamburg-American line steamer Bulgaria, last seen during a severe storm 800 miles from the Azores, and for overdue Cunard line steamer Pavonia, from Queenstown January 25 for Boston, last reported 700 miles from the Azores in a disabled condition. No signs of the two steamers were seen.

BULGARIA PROBABLY NOT SUNK.

Another Boat from the Steamer Said to Have Been Picked Up.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The German consul at Ponta Del Gada, Azores islands, which port was reached Saturday by American tank steamer Wechawken, with twenty-five women and children taken from Hamburg-American liner Bulgaria during a severe storm 800 miles from the Azores islands, February 5, cabled to this city today that owing to the high sea neither the passengers from the Bulgaria nor the crew of the Wechawken have as yet gone on shore.

The consul reports that it is not believed at Ponta Del Gada that the Bulgaria has sunk. The captain of the Wechawken cannot say whether the compartments of the Bulgaria were filled with water or only partly filled. Everything else is merely supposition.

Another boat from the Bulgaria is said to have been picked up by an unknown steamer.

HER CARGO SHIFTED.

Bulgaria Thrown on Her Beam Ends, and Couldn't Be Righted.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A despatch from Lloyds agent at St. Michaels, Azores, announces that the twenty-five women and children taken off disabled Hamburg-American steamer Bulgaria by steamer Wechawken were landed at St. Michaels today.

The rescued passengers report that the cargo of the Bulgaria shifted, throwing the steamer on her beam ends. Although a quantity of her cargo was jettisoned, the crew were unable to right her. During the gale 150 horses were lost and a boat with five men in it went adrift.

The Wechawken, which met the Bulgaria 800 miles from the Azores February 5, stood by until noon of the sixth, but at that time the disabled steamer had been lost sight of and the Wechawken proceeded.

PLAGUE PANIC.

Coolies Deserting the Gold Fields of Mysore, in India.

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.—A plague panic has occurred in the southern Kolar gold fields of Mysore. About 2,500 coolies have boiled, and it is feared this may lead to a suspension of the work. There have been 60 cases of plague in southern Kolar and 45 deaths from that disease have been reported.

The President to Start for Boston Tonight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—President McKinley and party will leave here at 5 o'clock this afternoon on a Pennsylvania railroad special train for Boston, where they will be entertained by the Home Market Club. The party will consist of the President, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long, Postmaster General Smith, Secretary Bliss, Secretary Porter and Private Secretary Courtelyou.

Norther Blowing at Colon.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 15, via Galveston.—A norther is blowing, high seas are running and all the steamers have left their wharves. The shipping business is temporarily suspended.

There are no signs at present of terminating the strike at Panama.

Cruiser Marblehead at New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—United States cruiser Marblehead from Boston to Havana, which put into the lower bay last night and anchored, came up the bay and anchored off Tompkinsville this morning.

Long Island Road Clearing Its Tracks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Long Island railroad has cleared both tracks of its Montauk division from Long Island City to Patchogue and the work of clearing the way to Montauk is being rapidly pushed. The east-bound track is open between Hicksville and Long Island City. On the north shore all is clear as far as Great Neck, and the Rockaway and Oyster bay branches are running as usual.

Burned to Death.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 15.—At Sneedville, Lincoln county, Monday night the home of Charles Bannister, a farmer, was destroyed by fire. Three children aged seven, nine and twelve were burned to death.

At Double Wells, the home of J. H. Hammond was burned. In the ruins a body was found, supposed to be that of a colored man servant.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Feb. 14, La Bretagne, from Havre.

Boston, Feb. 14, Sachem, from Liverpool.

Liverpool, Feb. 14, Ultonia, from Boston.

New York, Feb. 15, Nomadic, from Liverpool.

New York, Feb. 15, Gera, from Bremen.

Queenstown, Feb. 15, Majestic, from New York.

COMMERFORD,
Tailor,
REMOVED
To 218 Thames Street, two doors below Church, next to Seabury's.

Special Sales
FOR JANUARY.
To reduce stock in order to make room for spring goods. We must close
Carpets,
Mattings,
Furniture,
Beds and Bedding
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GUSTAVE HAMILTON.
Over 204 Thames Street.
E. W. LAWTON'S CARPET ROOM.

OF OUR
Fine Cigars.

"THE BRUNSWICK."

Reginas, box of 12,	$1.00
Special 1899, box of 12,	1.50
Regalias de Acero, box of 25,	2.00
Emperadores, box of 50,	4.00

"NAT GOODWIN."

Actors, box of 12,	1.00
Perfectos Extra, box of 25,	2.00

"CRIMSON BOUQUET."

Diamonds, box of 25,	2.00

J. D. Richardson & Co.,
306 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

AHEAD OF THE RECORD.

Eight Men in the Bicycle Contest Have Big Scores.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—When the twenty-fifth hour was finished in the six-day bicycle race, at 11:51 last night, Ginnn had 480 miles to his credit. The twenty-five-hour record was 461 miles and 1,120 yards, made in 1898 in the New York six-day race. Miller, Pierce, Barnaby, Stevens, Ashinger, Nawn and Albert had also exceeded the former twenty-five-hour record. Ashinger remained on his wheel for 469 miles and five laps without dismounting.

The score at 2 a. m.: Ginnn, 513 miles 4 laps; Pierce, 511-6; Miller, 508-5; Stevens, 499-3; Ashinger, 499-1; Nawn, 497-4; Barnaby, 495-7; Lawson, 493; Hale, 491-5; Albert, 491; Julius, 484; Frederick, 479-5; Pilkington, 477-4; Aaronson, 474-6; Hannant, 448-7.

Betting on the men for first place is as follows: Miller, 3 to 2; Pierce, 2 to 1; Ginnn and Ashinger, 3 to 1; Lawson, 5 to 1; Hale, 7 to 1; Albert, 10 to 1; Nawn, Aaronson, Frederick and Barnaby, each 20 to 1; Stevens, 25 to 1; Julius, 30 to 1; Hannant and Pilkington, each 50 to 1.

The score at 3:54 a. m., the twenty-ninth hour of contest, was as follows: Ginnn, 547-1; Pierce, 545-3; Miller, 539-2; Nawn, 530-2; Barnaby, 528-2; Stevens, 528-2; Lawson, 520-4; Hale, 523-4; Albert, 516-1; Ashinger, 514; Frederick, 514; Julius, 503; Aaronson, 505-6; Pilkington, 458-5.

CATHOLICS IN SANTIAGO.

Will be Put on the Same Footing as in America.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 15.—The evening papers of yesterday published long despatches from Havana describing the trouble which took place Saturday at the time of the funeral of the late General Garcia. Opinions differ as to where the blame should be placed.

Archbishop Chapelle, the apostolic delegate of the Roman Catholic Church to the West Indies, visited Major General Leonard Wood, in command of the Department of Santiago, this morning, and had an interview of over an hour with the American commander. Their conversation referred to the future of the Roman Catholic Church in Santiago De Cuba. The archbishop said he would endeavor to place it on the same footing as in America; namely, make it self-supporting.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.,
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
Modern and Antique
FURNITURE
—AND—
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Plans and estimates for Furnishing and Decorating interiors completes submitted upon application.
91 John Street,
NEWPORT.

OUR BOYS'

Department is becoming more popular every season.

Parents realize that in order to know that their boys' clothing will turn out as represented they must patronize a responsible firm.

We have three bargains to offer to the little fellows:

First—A number of broken lots of Boys' D. B. Suits, short pants, ages 5 to 15 years, formerly sold at $3.50 and $4, now selling at $2.50 a suit.

Second—Our entire stock of Sailor Suits, formerly sold for $5, now selling at $3.

Third—A line of Reefers, originally sold at $2.50 and $3, now offered at $1.50. All must be closed out before March 1, in order to make room for our spring stock.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,
208 THAMES ST. 208

4 D. C. BUTTER
For $1.
FRESH HAMS,
FRESH SHOULDERS,
—AT—
Brown's Market,
274 Thames Street.

POWELL'S
Bronchial Lozenges.
Excellent for any irritation of the throat.
—AT—
Powell's Drug Store,
COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

At the Bee Hive.

SMALL LOT OF LADIES' CAPES, JACKETS AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS LEFT. IN ORDER NOT TO CARRY ANY OVER WE HAVE MARKED THEM ALL AT
HALF PRICE.

NEW STYLE INDIGO BLUE WRAPPERS MADE PRETTY AND FULL WIDTH. WORTH $1; WHILE THEY LAST
75c.

ANOTHER STYLE, MADE OF FINE PERCALE, CHOICE COLORINGS SOLD USUALLY AT $1.25; OUR PRICE THIS WEEK
$1.19

20 DOZEN LADIES' BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE WITH DOUBLE SOLES, HERMSDORF DYE, VALUE 50c., NOW
25c. a pair

EMBROIDERED BUREAU SCARFS, VERY HANDSOME DESIGNS, WHILE THEY LAST
49c. and 63c.

LADIES' NIGHT ROBES, ENTIRELY NEW STYLE, MADE OF GOOD MUSLIN AND TRIMMED ELABORATELY WITH LACE AND INSERTION; WELL WORTH $1.25. NOW
89c.

LADIES' MUSLIN SKIRTS, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, ALL TRIMMED WITH DEEP HAMBURG EMBROIDERY, ONLY
50c. each

50 DOZEN SWISS EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS; A RARE COLLECTION OF PATTERNS AT THE UNUSUALLY LOW PRICE OF
12 1-2 c

STANDARD QUALITY SCISSORS; ALL SIZES AT
25c.

LADIES' FASCINATORS IN VARIOUS QUALITIES AND STYLES. WE HAVE MARKED THEM TO CLOSE OUT AT
35c., 50c., 62c. and 75c.

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS LEGGINS AT
39c., 50c., 62c. and 75c.

GOOD QUALITY HAIR BRUSHES
19c. and 25c.

GOOD SPONGES AT
5c., 10c., 15c., 20c. and 25c.

Ask for the Green Trading Stamps.

This Morning's News.

M'ENERY RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Vice President's Vote Defeats the Bacon Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Senate adopted the McEnery resolution this afternoon by a vote of 26 to 22. Vice President Hobart defeating the Bacon amendment by his casting vote. The Senate being a tie, 29 to 29, on its adoption, the strictly administration Senators voting, like the Vice President, against this attempt to commit the government to the declaration that it would recognize the independence of the Philippines in the future.

The McEnery resolution was not satisfactory to some administration Senators, like Carter, Platt of Connecticut and Stewart, who thought it unwise to make any declaration of our intentions, and voted against it.

There was an evident difference of opinion among those who voted against the ratification of the peace treaty, as well as among those who voted for it, respecting both the Bacon amendment and the McEnery resolution, and the roll-calls on these two propositions ran right across the lines of the roll-call on the ratification of the treaty, although generally the advocates of the peace treaty generally the advocates of the peace treaty voted against the Bacon amendment and for the McEnery resolution, and generally the opponents of the peace treaty voted the other way.

Senator Hoar and Senator Hale, although both voted for the Bacon amendment, parted company on the McEnery resolution, the latter voting for it, while the former denounced it as "an infamous declaration—a declaration simply that the Louisiana sugar planters should never be afraid of the competition of the Philippine islands, which would be to the Filipinos a message of tyranny, of hate, of oppression and of slaughter." Incidentally, Senator Hoar took occasion to defend Aguinaldo, and to praise his appeal to the people of the United States, which he said was so remarkable that "not ten men on this planet" could have drafted it.

Vice President Hobart defeated an ill-advised attempt to prevent a vote from being taken on the Bacon amendment, which was made by some of the administration Senators, and caused a good deal of ill-feeling and bitter words, so that it would have been very bad policy to have prevented the vote, even though it might have saved individual Senators some embarrassment about going on record.

The whole proceeding, however, had no practical importance except as gratifying Senators McEnery and McLaurin, and, perhaps, other doubtful Senators who were induced to vote for the ratification of the peace treaty, and showing that the Senate was not in favor of attempting to settle the question of the independence of the Philippines at this early day.

As a matter of fact it is expected that the McEnery resolution, which is a joint resolution in form and must be adopted by the House and signed by the President to have any validity whatever, will never get beyond the committee on foreign affairs, to which it will be referred when it reaches the House. It is well known that the President does not want any crude declarations of policy respecting the future of the Philippines in advance of the securing of adequate knowledge for determining what the policy ought to be, and it is not likely that the House of Representatives will compel him to pass upon such a resolution as that of Senator McEnery.

NO AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENT.

Conciliation the Present Plan of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—With Manila and Iloilo occupied by American troops, this government is in possession of the two principal ports of the Philippine archipelago.

An administration official said today that no aggressive movements against the insurgents are now contemplated. This is especially the case with reference to the island of Panay, though such matters are admittedly in the hands of General Otis and Rear Admiral Dewey.

It would not be surprising if General Otis upon the arrival of General Lawton's command, should take steps for the occupation of other points throughout the archipelago previously held by the Spaniards. For the present there is a disposition on the part of the administration to be as conciliatory as possible, in the hope that the insurgents, seeing the friendliness of the American forces, will lay down their arms and resume their ordinary occupations.

When the civilian members of the American Philippine commission arrive a conference will undoubtedly be held with Aguinaldo and other native chiefs on the island of Luzon, and in the mean time it will be General Otis's task to destroy any organization of the insurgents which may be within reach of his army.

AGONCILLO DENIES IT.

Says He Did Not Send a Cable to Begin Hostilities.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 14.—Agoncillo, in an interview this evening, gave a most unqualified contradiction to the cablegram from General Otis, in which it is stated that he (Agoncillo) telegraphed to Aguinaldo to drive the Americans out before the reinforcements arrived.

"Many Philippine officers," he said, "were arrested in the theatre just prior to the commencement of hostilities. It is not likely that our officers would be found in the theatre if they knew war was to commence. The thing is absurd on the face of it. It would have been suicidal for me to telegraph any such instructions. Our policy was to maintain an attitude of reserve."

Following is a copy of an official telegram from Aguinaldo received by Agoncillo, which was translated by Senor Marti:

"On Saturday night the American army attacked our lines with premeditation and without justification, and the men-of-war of the American flotilla bombarded simultaneously Malabon, Caloocan and Paranaque, killing men, women and children indiscriminately. In the cities of Manila and Pondo defenseless and unoffending civilians were arrested, the Americans, besides injuring the property of the people, at the time saying that they would never cease till they had exterminated the Philippine race.

"The Filipinos are armed with one sentiment. They are resolved to die gloriously for the independence of the Philippines rather than submit to the unjust ambitions of the invader."

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets remove the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each Tablet. 25c.

SPANIARDS REFUSED.

Offered Release by Filipinos If They Would Fight the Americans.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Reuter's Telegram Company, limited, has received the following despatch from Manila, dated February 13, 3:45 P. M.:

"After the capture of Caloocan a Spaniard, who had been a prisoner there came to the Americans, holding up his hands, and said that the Filipinos had offered to release the Spaniards, especially the artillerymen, if they would undertake to fight against the Americans at $4 a day. Most of the Spaniards refused, and even those who accepted the offer did so in the hope of effecting an escape.

"The rebels, according to this informant, are discontented, unpaid, unfed and thoroughly disillusioned, the talismanic wafers being of no avail against wounds, hunger and fatigue.

"Friday Aguinaldo visited Polo, a few miles northwest of Caloocan, and addressed the Filipino troops there, claiming that he had won a victory and asserting that 2,300 Americans had been killed."

GERMANS DENY CHARGES.

Claim No Arms Were Furnished to Filipinos by Their Countrymen.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The semi-official North German Gazette says that official inquiries at Hong Kong established the fact that there never was any exportation of German arms to Manila with German connivance.

With reference to the statement published in New York newspapers to the effect that Germany's friendliness is attributable to the formal representations made by Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador in Germany, a few days ago, the North German Gazette says that no such steps as are described were taken by the United States.

CLOTHING FOR TROOPS IN THE TROPICS.

In a general order issued by the Secretary of War the announcement is made of the clothing authorized for use by the troops serving in Cuba and other tropical countries. The list is as follows: Cork helmets or campaign hats, straw hats, khakie uniforms, white bleached cotton duck suits, unlined blouses, gingham or chambray overshirts, lightweight flannel shirts (dark blue wool), lightweight undershirts (cotton and wool), jean drawers, lightweight cotton stockings, abdominal bandages, russet shoes and leggings, rubber ponchos, trousers of 10-ounce kersey.

The quartermaster's department has been busy for some time arranging a list of suitable clothing and several combinations are recommended. It has been suggested by the quartermaster-general that the men should wear lightweight woolen undershirts with a gingham or chambray overshirt and either the khakie or white duck suit. If this is not agreeable, a regimental commander may clothe his men with cotton undershirts, a lightweight dark blue woolen overshirt and the same uniform. For use at night, when the weather is cool, the men can use the unlined blouses. The russet shoes furnished by the department are of exceptionally good quality and the wearing of abdominal bandages is to be made compulsory.

WORLD'S LARGEST COAL FIELD.

The largest coal field in the world is in the Chinese province of Hunan. Barou von Richthofen, who investigated the mineral wealth of China, reported that the whole of the southeastern part of the province of Hunan may be called one great coal field, covering in all some 21,700 square miles. Over large areas of this the coal measures are visible on the surface, and a good proportion of the coal is of excellent quality. Hunan also produces iron, copper, silver, quicksilver, tin, lead, and gold. As to the latter mineral, there are sixty-four localities where gold is to be found, and in some the mines are indisputably rich. The same minerals are found in Shansi, which in proportion to its area has probably the largest and most easily workable coal field of any region in the globe. At the present rate of consumption the world could be supplied with coal from Shansi for 10,000 years.—Tit-Bits.

THE MEN OF THE WEST.

The attitude of the West in regard to expansion, and more especially in regard to the acquisition of the Philippines, deserves a word of recognition and cordial praise. While we believe that the people of the East are overwhelmingly with the West on this question, it is a fact that nearly all the anti-expansionists are Eastern men, and their prominence, no less than their high character and conspicuous public services in the past, has naturally given the impression that they speak for the East, although in reality they do not. The West, however, has not been so misrepresented. With a few exceptions its public men have spoken for the people, and the people are believers in the good American doctrine of national growth. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the East alone, handicapped as it was, could not have succeeded in impressing the policy of expansion upon the nation. It is to the West largely that we owe the Philippines. The West does not pay much heed to traditions as such, for it lives in the present and projects its golden age in the future. It cares little for political maxims that are not vitally related to the pressing questions of the moment. It would stifle in the academic atmosphere of nebulous theory in which certain wise men of the East are wont to live and move and have their being. It scorns the timid pessimism that thrives on an over-minute study of our national infirmities. The West, in a word, lives outdoors, sees things as they are in the white light of heaven and believes with all its heart in the glorious possibilities of the American people. It may pay transient heed sometimes to passing vagaries of opinion. But when any really great crisis arises it never fails to strike the true note of Americanism.

Nor is the interest of the West in the Philippines merely speculative. The Philippine army of occupation is largely composed of Western men. And what splendid fellows they are—big in stature, strong of limb, representing the very best type of American citizenship in their sunny optimism, eager hopefulness and strenuous, aggressive manhood! The East, in common with the whole country, is proud of them. They represent its beliefs and ideals no less than those of the West, and they are kin to it in blood no less than in patriotism. While the regular army is deserving of all honor, it is a happy circumstance that it is not the regular army, but citizen soldiers, mostly of the West, whose privilege it is to take possession of these far-distant islands of the eastern seas. For it signifies that American citizens, rather than American soldiers, are to hold these islands and develop in them the ideals of American civilization and progress.—[New York Tribune.

A MAN HOUSEKEEPER.

"I'll bet you $5 I can sweep every room in the house and wash the breakfast dishes, too, in an hour and a half. You women dawdle so about your work and make so much of unimportant things. It's all nonsense to spend half a day sweeping this house, and it oughtn't to tire one to death either."

"Oh, yes, that is about as much as a man knows about a woman's work! I would like to give you a little lesson on the subject, however, so I'll take your bet. I'll give you the $5 if you'll do the work in the time you proposed. Of course you can't do it, but you'll see how it is yourself when you try it."

This little conversation between Mr. Golf and his wife took place while they lingered over a late breakfast one Sunday morning recently. It had been a hot week, and Old Sol seemed to have gathered himself for a final effort that morning.

Mrs. Golf's systematic methods had been somewhat interfered with by unexpected company, and Friday had actually gone by without the usual weekly renovation, much to her disgust, for, like most orderly housewives, she had a cute little programme to which she rigidly adhered.

Even though tired muscles quivered with pain and overwrought nerves protested against such relentless system she would drag through the part laid out for each day, instead of taking a good rest and then doubling the work the next day, when she felt equal to the exertion.

Mrs. Golf didn't keep help, partly because she wanted her three children to learn to work, and partly because, being a strong, healthy woman, it would interfere with her household economies to do so.

There was a little more discussion on the subject, and then each one started out to give the other a beautiful lesson. It isn't often that two persons plan to get such widely divergent illustrations from the same little performance. She was just to keep out of the way until he was through and let him do things his own way and tell him when the time was up—wouldn't she have a jolly good joke on him, though, for he never could accomplish it!

He decided to do the sweeping first, so the kitchen might cool off a trifle and, armed with besom and dustpan, he mounted to the upper rooms. A small space was swept first and chairs, tables, etc., shoved together and covered with a nice, clean sheet to keep the dust off, while bric-a-brac of various kinds was tumbled on to the beds with a charming disregard of immaculate counterpanes and dainty pillow covers.

It was inspiring to see how the carpet succumbed to each vigorous stroke of his broom, which sent the dust curling in marvelous eddies high up to the ceiling, while his face grew more apoplectic in appearance as the work progressed. But he went on, and in an incredibly short time he had swept the entire eight rooms and was ready to begin on the dishes.

Mrs. Golf heard the dishes rattle. She remembered her promise to keep out of the way. But her woman's curiosity was strong—she must take a peep at John in all the majesty of his new vocation. She managed to possess her soul in patience until 15 minutes of the specified time, and then she ventured into the kitchen. The gleaming piles of china were white a clean, but the water! No need to inquire what constituted the breakfast menu; a glance was sufficient. Bits of steak flent around on tiny rafts of toasted bread, egg shells played tag with the melon rinds and grapes careened complacently around the swirling mass as he rescued a few belated silver spoons from its shadowy depths.

"Oh, John," exclaimed the horrified woman, "you never scraped the plates!"

"Well, I should say not! What's the use of fooling away so much time? I rinsed them in hot water. You couldn't get them any cleaner yourself. I tell you women waste too much time on trifles. While you are getting ready to do a thing a man would have plunged into it and had it done."

The dignity of this remark was somewhat impaired by his ludicrous appearance. Big white aprons are not usually very becoming to men, and combined with Mr. Golf's ample proportions and the huge polka dots of coal smoke, with the towel which had served as a sweeping cap still perched on his head, he was anything but an impressive figure. Nothing daunted, however, he continued his little lecture. "I tell you," said he, "women don't know how to economize time. They don't know how to simplify and systematize. Perhaps the new woman with all her fine theories will learn to bring some of the order and method of office work into the homes and that the morning hours mustn't be devoted to neighbors and newspapers and?"—

He didn't finish his homily—his wife was convulsed with laughter, two of his friends had sneaked in the back way just in time for the finish, and although he had won his bet with five minutes to spare he privately admitted to them that if he got caught in such a trap again his name was Dennis. He said he would rather make estimates against a big printing house on a 2 cent margin, correct the office boy's first proof, or even try to collect a bill for posters and programmes from a traveling concert company than go through such an experience again.

It required a good deal of hard work on the part of Mrs. Golf to bring order out of the chaos of dust which he had created, and which he stoutly insisted it was no part of his province to remove. And it made her very sad to find a delicate vase shattered and the nose off of a favorite statuette, but, take it all in all, she considers the experiment a grand success, for since that time John has grown remarkably reticent on the subject of improved methods and rapid results, and she realizes that an unwonted consideration has grown out of that little Sunday morning episode.—Exchange.

KEROSENE TO PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF HAIR.

It has been known for some time in a general way that kerosene applied to the hair promotes its growth. Most women who have seen this statement in print have felt that an experiment with the oil, unless it could be deodorized, would not be satisfactory. Recently, however, a woman was found who asserted that the fine appearance of her hair was entirely due to a persistent and thorough treatment with the familiar kerosene of corner-grocery commerce. It was applied regularly once a fortnight in the following way: A little was poured into a saucer and rubbed with the fingers into the roots of the hair. The application was slow and thorough, the gentle massage of the roots with the finger-tips being needed to open the pores for the absorption of the oil. The treatment was usually made at night, and the hair afterwards tied up in a silk handkerchief. The silk handkerchief is recommended by hairdressers as useful in retaining the natural electricity of the hair. By noon of the following day the odor of the kerosene had disappeared, and in another twelve hours the oiliness that followed its use had also gone.

The effect of this treatment on the hair was promptly noticeable; the falling out stopped, and soon new short hairs were found all over the head. As the kerosene application was continued, the hair became thick and smooth. When, after several months, it was finally discontinued, abundant glossy locks replaced the dry and lustreless hair—the former condition still existing though no kerosene has been used for two years.—[New York Post.

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Your Attention is Called TO THE
Broadway Public Cash Market,
Where will be found a fine assortment of
Turkeys, Geese and Chickens for the Holiday Trade.
We will use every effort to please. Kindly call.

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HAS FOR "THE HOLIDAYS" A FULL LINE OF CHOICE
Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks and Geese
FRESH VEGETABLES and FRUITS.
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THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL PAINT FOR ALL PURPOSES.
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THREE TIMES A WEEK.
REMEMBER, I carry a full line of Pate de Foie Gras, Pate en Croute, Natural Foie Gras, Truffles, Mauviettes, Turtle Meats, etc.
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The Dayton is noted for its Beauty of design, Strength, Rapidity, and Durability. Every part of all Dayton bearings is made from the finest tool steel. In the Hussey "Spherical Hubs and Spherical Crank Hanger these qualities are especially prominent in all 1899 Dayton Specials."
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This is the time of the year when people begin to talk bicycle. Are you going to buy one? If so, we want you to consider those finest. There are no finer, more satisfactory bicycles made than
CRESCENTS.
We have sold these wheels for years, and can unreservedly recommend them.
JUVENILES, $25. CHAIN MODELS, $35. CHAINLESS MODELS, $60.
We have superior facilities for taking care of our trade.
Edward Griffith, Agent, 158 Thames St.

Mr. James A. Eddy, the cash grocer, desiring to give his customers the very best bicycle on the market, has purchased of us four
COLUMBIA CHAINLESS BICYCLES at $75 each.
No one can fail to agree with Mr. Eddy in his judgment in purchasing the Columbia when they see the 1899 model.
G. G. & A. H. POPPLE, 134 Bellevue Avenue.

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AS SUPPLIED BY
NEWPORT HYGIENIC ICE AND WATER CO.
IS FIRST TAKEN, THROUGH 120 FEET OF SOLID SLATE ROCK, FROM AN ARTESIAN WELL, THEN FILTERED, GENERATED INTO STEAM, CONDENSED INTO WATER, RE-BOILED AND AERATED,
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Would not a nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers, or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?
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Philadelphia and Reading White Ash in stove, egg and chestnut sizes.
Jeddo, LEHIGH, broken and egg, the most satisfactory Lehigh in this market, same prices as poorer grades.
Hickory, Maple and Oak wood for open fires. English, American and Kanawha Cannel Coals.
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Jobbing promptly attended to.

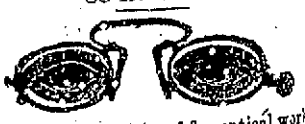
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GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING
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Brown & Howard's Wharf, west side of Thames St.

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THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.
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At Wilson's Old Stand,
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RHODE ISLANDERS ALONE.

Brigade Headquarters and Tennessee Regiment Leave Camp Fornance.

[Special correspondence of the News.]

WITH THE FIRST RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS, Camp Fornance, Columbia, S. C., Feb. 10.—To the boom of twenty-one guns, yesterday, the service of Brigadier General Nelson A. Cole came to an end at Camp Fornance. With the echo of the last gun the Stars and Stripes, which had fluttered over brigade headquarters since General Kline selected the old plantation hovel on the sunny side of the knoll for the purpose, came down, and General Cole turned over the command to Colonel Abbot, who with his regiment are the sole custodians of Camp Fornance, the Tennesseeans having vacated Wednesday night, the hitch in the muster-out of some companies being adjusted to the satisfaction of the department during the afternoon. The majority of the men left on special trains for their homes at night and early next morning.

This is the first pleasant day since last Saturday. The weather has been decidedly inclement and bitterly cold, making life under canvas far from pleasant. The early part of the week was remarkable for the constant downpour of rain, which gave way to a strong northwesterly wind that has prevailed for two days. As the white clouds of sand rose with the gale, they had all the appearance of a desert blizzard, and were equally as penetrating. In consequence of this weather we have had no drills during the week. The residents say such a severe winter has not been experienced for many years, and the boys believe it was sent to these regions in order to keep the northerners in touch with their home climate.

The boys received their January pay yesterday. Unalloyed joy does not always attend these virtually Klondike days in camp, and today has all the evidences of the day after pay day. The ranks are somewhat depleted, and the sick report shows a marked increase, while some victims of strong drink are cutting antics along the company streets.

Itinerant venders of every description are in camp, and those who possess the wherewithal can purchase almost anything, from a mattress to a souvenir knickknack fantastically decorated. Souvenir cotton bales, too, are a feature, and, as seems to be consistent, the price is steep. The soldiers are getting tired of the fakirs, who evidently expected to sell a pile of their wares to the Tennesseeans.

Guards now patrol the Tennessee camp, protecting the government property. The tents were not struck as contemplated, and apparently this work is to be done by us; also, the lowering of the brigade tents, in conjunction with the policing of both places.

This afternoon a preliminary review was made of the regiment by Colonel Abbot, preparatory to a regular review and inspection which he will make of the men and camp tomorrow. A similar review was held a week ago today, but the inspection intended to be made was not carried out, owing to the ceremony ordered for Saturday last by General Cole. If the weather permits tomorrow a thorough inspection will be made by the colonel of the camp, its cleanliness and sanitary arrangements, while after the review, which will take place at nine o'clock, the companies will return to their respective streets, when the battalion commanders will inspect the arms and accoutrements of the battalions.

We are now left on a local option basis, by virtue of which measures will be adopted which will improve the present order of things and materially aid the comfort of the men by making their labors lighter. Monday a new order will be issued bearing on the routine of camp duty. Among the changes to be made will be lessening the morning drill from an hour and a half to an hour, and doing away with much fatigue and laborious labor. The regimental commander knows what is superfluous in the present order of the day, and from his close associations with the regiment and extensive knowledge of military affairs, the men feel assured of better treatment hereafter, as long as the command at Camp Fornance is in his hands. Henceforth the regimental adjutant and sergeant major will officiate at guard mount instead of the respective battalion adjutants and sergeant majors.

Ostensibly the reason for the vigilance now observed in camp is the prevalence of small pox, which is epidemic in the neighboring towns of South Carolina. Major Hill has impressed upon the officers and men of this command the imperative necessity of observing great care to prevent any outbreak or case of it in camp.

The absorbing topic in camp now is muster-out.

P. C. MULQUEEN.

FREEZING HUMANITY.

A woman was found in New York recently frozen to death, while her starving, freezing babe lay beside her, feebly wailing. Think of that, you who have comfortable homes, whose coal bins are piled high with fuel, whose larders are filled with food, whose clothes are warm! The misery of the poor is bad enough in the best of weather. It is appalling when the cold comes, when there is no fire, no food, no hope. People may be starving and freezing in this city today, neglected, forgotten, unknown. There is no lack of means to help such as these. There is an abundance of money, which its owners are willing to give. But they don't know how to go about the work. There are many who would gladly go into the byways and seek the sufferers, but they require some word of suggestion and inspiration. They appreciate and bewail the sufferings of the poor in the abstract and ignore them in the concrete. They sit by their comfortable hearths and shed tears of sorrow for the misery which the climate brings to the unfortunates, but they do not think to put on their wraps and furs and go out with a basket and a purse to find and relieve the worthy ones. It is not because they are unsympathetic, or unable to help, or unwilling, but because they are unaccustomed to exert themselves personally. For such potential Samaritans the charity organizations afford an excellent medium for their liberality. But whether they adopt this means or turn over a new leaf and begin active missionary work among the poor there is serious need for their help. Three days of unexampled cold have brought the poor to the extremity of despair. The spectacle of the frozen mother in the great city of New York is no solitary exception. It is, said enough, only a sample.—[Washington Star.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a fifty cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cold or cough. We also warrant a twenty-five cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or no pay.

E. S. BLUMENKRANZ.

FOR SPRING WEAR.

Simple little gowns of serge, tweed or cheviot, or of lighter fabrics, such as "drap d'ete or cashmere for early spring wear, are made with belted waists, pointed waists and little jacket effects.

The one illustrated is of a pinkish mauve cashmere, with trimmings of black and white. The skirt is cut circular, and trimmed with one row of yellowish insertion, with black satin cords outlining the design. The skirt fits perfectly smooth at the top, and fastens invisibly at the back without any fullness whatever. The back of the waist is seamless; the front is seamless, but drawn into the belt with little fullness. It has revers, and a collar of piece lace to match the insertion on the skirt, also



run with black satin cord. The edges of the revers, collar and epaulettes are bound with a band of the goods stitched on. A little vest effect of black satin, adorned with groups of crystal buttons, opens over an under-vest of white batiste laid in folds.

The hat is of white felt, trimmed with a black satin bow, a black and white quill, and some shaded roses in mauve.

The new flowers for spring wear are exquisite, and the violet is not the least beautiful. These, in natural tints and white, will be much used. Pansies and orchids are also in high favor, which means that the purple colors will last through the season. The purplish reds are also shown, especially in enormous velvet roses, and pink flowers of the shrimp tones are also to the fore.

GENERAL OTIS.

An army comrade and friend for thirty years speaks of General Otis as follows: He was born in Maryland March 25, 1838, being now nearly sixty-one years old. The Harvard catalogue shows that he was an A. B. "Rochester" 1858, and a graduate of Harvard Law School 1860. He "settled" in Rochester, N. Y. In 1862 he first entered service as captain in the One Hundred and Fortieth New York, in which he served until mustered out in 1865, as its commander, and with the brevet of brigadier general. The regiment wore the Zouave dress and was composed of excellent material, from about Rochester, and was always conspicuous for neatness and gallantry in the army of the Potomac, in all battles from Chancellorsville to Five Forks. The regiment had the distinguished honor of being one of the few volunteer organizations belonging to Griffin's celebrated "regular brigade," in Ayer's division of the Fifth corps. They had to be brave and good soldiers to keep up with that set; and much of the credit was due Colonel Otis. He was seriously wounded in the Wilderness, a ball passing in by the nose and out by the back of the neck, just missing the base of the brain.

In 1866 he was made a lieutenant colonel in the Twenty-second regular infantry; colonel of the Twentieth infantry in 1880; a brigadier general in 1893, and major general of volunteers at the outbreak of the Spanish war, he at that time being stationed at Denver, commanding the Department of Colorado, having previously commanded the Department of the Columbia. General Otis's services have been always valued and ever valuable; he has encountered and handled nearly every tribe of hostile Indians; has commanded troops and posts from Assiniboine in the north to the mouth of the Rio Grande in Texas. He was the first commandant and organizer of the very excellent school for officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Most of his service has been west of the Mississippi, except a tour of a few years in New York as superintendent of general recruiting service. Last year he presided over the court-martial of Captain Carter of the engineers, whose case is still before the President.

General Otis has always been known as a very able, cool, fearless, cultivated and upright man and officer; a good lawyer, of calm judgment, untiring energy and of ceaseless activity. No one would ever think of trying to surprise Otis, except, perhaps the Filipino chief. I think the latter has discovered his error, and found he had "monkeyed with a buzz-saw."

Otis and Dewey are very much alike in many particulars, and are "a good pair to draw to." The interests of the country are safe, indeed, in their hands.

General Otis has been twice married; his first wife, who died in the seventies, was Miss Selden, of the well-known family in Rochester, N. Y.; his second wife, still living, was Miss Bowman of Wilkesbarre, Penn., daughter of Colonel Bowman of the engineers and superintendent of West Point in 1890, and widow of Major and Brevet Brigadier General M. D. McAlester, who was a distinguished officer of the engineer corps of the army.

THE OBDURATE SAVAGE.

We didn't want to hurt you;
It was our sole intent
To generously convert you
With hymn and testament;
To stop the foolish capers
Which, with such pain we note,
To make you read the papers
And teach you how to vote.

Your powers we meant to rally,
Until our plane won't reach,
And learn to like the ballet
And the after-dinner speech.
We're benevolently pressing
Toward the hopes we long have nursed.
Though we find—and it's distressing—
That we'll have to thrash you first.

—[Washington Star.

THE EXPURGATED TESTIMONY.

WHAT THE BRIGADIER MEANT TO SAY.

"You have wandered from the flowery mead, where Truth lies in a well;
You have dallied with fair Veritas, yet somehow 'scaped her spell;
You have hugged prevarication,
With a public ostentation;
You have perjured your immortal soul, on candle, book and bell.

"You have shut your eyelids tightly when the Light of Truth shone down;
As a witness you have juggled like a motley spangled clown;
You have shown the awful bias
Of the wicked Ammias;
You have dowered Prince Beelzebub with halo and a crown."

WHAT HE DID SAY.

But this brigadier's soul was filled with literary fire,
And these fancy-woven phrases were consumed by his ire;
So all at once he lost his head
And anatomically said:
"To his heart and throat and every pore,
I swear this man's—a Liar!"

—[Town Topics.

FANCIES.

Mrs. Weeperly—Yes, we pay spot cash for everything.

Mrs. Whipperly—Ah! I often speak to my husband about the time when we had to.—[Puck.

Gallant—"A man is as old as he feels," said the gentleman of the old school, "and a woman as old as she says she is."—[Indianapolis Journal.

Irene—I love the good things that money buys too well to marry a man who is tight.

May—Are you sure you'll marry one who is perfectly sober?

Tommy—Paw, what does the paper mean by calling Mr. Bugghaus an 8x10 politician?

Mr. Figg—I presume it means he is not exactly square.—[Indianapolis Journal.

Cantor—But you must remember that human nature has its limitations.

Walker—I don't know about that. You ought to hear my son, who is in his second year at college, talk sometimes.—[Boston Transcript.

Miss Stillgirl (sobbing)—I think it's awfully mean. That horrid Quill girl has been saying that I paint.

Miss Meanness—Never mind, dear. I expect if she had your complexion she'd paint too.—[Tit-Bits.

"They say she is a clever conversationalist."

"Clever? Conversationalist? Why, she's brilliant. She doesn't even need to converse. She can blast a reputation just by the way she shrugs her shoulders."—[Chicago Evening Post.

Mrs. O'Brien—Have yez anny ancistors, Mrs. Kelly?

Mrs. Kelly—And phwat's "ancistors," Mrs. O'Brien?

Mrs. O'Brien—Why, people you've shprung from.

Mrs. Kelly (impressively)—Lishten to me, Mrs. O'Brien—I come from the royal shtock av Donnihues thot shpring from nobody—they shpring *at* thim!—[Puck.

Mr. Spriggins (gently)—My dear, a Washington man was shot by a burglar, and his life was saved by a button which the bullet struck.

Mrs. Spriggins—Well, what of it?

Mr. Spriggins (meekly)—Nothing; only the button must have been on.—[New York Weekly.

THE FUTURE OF COAL.

Some people don't care what becomes of the coal supply of the world and others do. Without casting any aspersions upon those whom the approaching exhaustion of the earth's coal deposits moves not, we must nevertheless admire others for their solicitude as to what their descendants will do without it a few thousand years hence. The fact, however, that mankind every year uses about 100,000,000 tons of the coal left in the world, estimated roughly at a paltry 600,000,000,000 tons, should rouse the heedless ones from their apathy. A few years ago it was foreseen that the supply of sperm whales would be exhausted, no more candles could be made and man would be left in darkness. Even then there were people who didn't care, and when somebody discovered kerosene they said: "Oh! I don't know!" or words something like that.

Kerosene was getting scarce and another chill shook the planet. Then the Consolidated Gas Company was formed, usurping Colonel Bryan's rights, gas took the place of kerosene, and Standard Oil went up ten points. It wasn't long before the world had another chill, but not such a bad one as the others. It was getting used to them. Gas was giving out, and the end of the world was near. But electric light came in time and saved the world from darkness. Now, however, somebody has discovered that in the generating of incandescent electric light 98 per cent of the energy used is thrown away, so electric light will have to go. The next thing will be animal light. Only two per cent of that is wasted. The Firefly and Glowworm Light Company is due.

But the development of electrical forces will not stop the use of coal, and so the coal barons can rejoice. Solar heat, tides, wave motion and wind currents can be harnessed, yet the day of the steam engine and coal is not past. These forces cannot be relied upon as coal. The sun does not shine with equal warmth every day nor does the wind blow with equal force. Waves and tides vary greatly.

They are still trying to show that dear old Mother Goose was a myth instead of a Mrs.—[Boston Herald.

SORE HANDS

CURED BY CUTICURA

My sore hands commenced with a burning on my fingers. When I rubbed them you could see little white pimples, and I felt like twisting them out of their sockets. I had high fever and cold chills, nights I had to walk the floor until I fell asleep. My hands peeled like an onion, the finger nails got loose, the water ran out, and there the burning fire was. My hands puffed up worse than a toad, the water ran through the bandage on to the floor. I went to a doctor for a year. I got CUTICURA RESOLVENT and CUTICURA SOAP. The nails hardened up, peeled off, and my hands are now cured.

CASPER DIETSCHLER, Pembroke, N. Y.

SCALP DISEASES, TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, BURNING, SCALY AND PIMPLY HUMORS, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston. "How to Have Beautiful Hands," free.

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CATHERINE ST., Near Bellevue Avenue,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Has elegant suites with private baths, large, airy rooms with open fireplaces.

In connection and under the same management as

THE ROBINSON.

A most comfortable house for both summer and winter guests.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

Proposals for Electric Wiring and Gas Piping in New City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the City Hall Commission at the office of the City Clerk in the City of Newport, R. I., on or before five o'clock P. M. February 21st, 1899, for furnishing the necessary materials and labor required to install and complete a system of electric wiring and a system of gas piping in, the New City Hall in said Newport, according to the plans and specifications which have been prepared by John B. Johnston, Architect, and which may be seen at his office, No. 69 Mill street, in said Newport.

The Commission will require that the contractor shall be a citizen of Newport and that he shall employ, as far as practicable, citizens of Newport as mechanics and laborers in the prosecution of the work.

The names of all sub-contractors must accompany each bid.

A certified cheque for three hundred dollars, payable to the order of John S. Coggeshall, City Treasurer, must accompany each bid as a guarantee that the successful bidder will, within ten days after the awarding of the contract, sign a written contract to do the work in accordance with the said plans and specifications. In case the successful bidder shall fail to sign the contract, as aforesaid, his cheque shall be forfeited, but otherwise shall be returned to him as soon as the contract shall have been signed by him. The cheques of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them immediately after the awarding of the contract.

Proposals should be addressed to the "City Hall Commission."

The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

CITY HALL COMMISSION.

LOUIS SHANTELER,
Chairman, Pro Tem.

Proposals for Heating and Ventilating Apparatus in New City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the City Hall Commission at the office of the City Clerk in the City of Newport, R. I., on or before five o'clock P. M. February 21st, 1899, for furnishing the necessary materials and labor required to set up and complete a system of heating and ventilating in the New City Hall in said Newport, according to the plans and specifications which have been prepared by the Walworth Construction and Supply Company, and which may be seen at the office of John B. Johnston, Architect, No. 69 Mill street, in said Newport.

The Commission will require that the contractor shall be a citizen of Newport and that he shall employ, as far as practicable, citizens of Newport as mechanics and laborers in the prosecution of the work.

The names of all sub-contractors must accompany each bid.

A certified cheque for three hundred dollars, payable to the order of John S. Coggeshall, City Treasurer, must accompany each bid as a guarantee that the successful bidder will, within ten days after the awarding of the contract, sign a written contract to do the work in accordance with the said plans and specifications. In case the successful bidder shall fail to sign the contract, as aforesaid, his cheque shall be forfeited, but otherwise shall be returned to him as soon as the contract shall have been signed by him. The cheques of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them immediately after the awarding of the contract.

Proposals should be addressed to the "City Hall Commission."

The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

CITY HALL COMMISSION.

LOUIS SHANTELER,
Chairman, Pro Tem.

Proposals for Building New City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the City Hall Commission at the office of the City Clerk in the City of Newport, R. I., on or before five o'clock P. M. February 21st, 1899, for furnishing the necessary materials and labor to build the New City Hall upon the Mill site, so-called, in said Newport, according to the plans and specifications which have been prepared by John B. Johnston, Architect, copies of which may be obtained at his office, No. 69 Mill street, in said Newport.

The Commission will require that the contractor shall be a citizen of Newport and that he shall employ, as far as practicable, citizens of Newport as mechanics and laborers in the prosecution of the work.

The names of all sub-contractors must accompany each bid.

A certified cheque for five hundred dollars, payable to the order of John S. Coggeshall, City Treasurer, must accompany each bid as a guarantee that the successful bidder will, within ten days after the awarding of the contract, sign a written contract to do the work in accordance with the said plans and specifications. In case the successful bidder shall fail to sign the contract, as aforesaid, his cheque shall be forfeited, but otherwise shall be returned to him as soon as the contract shall have been signed by him. The cheques of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them immediately after the awarding of the contract.

Proposals should be addressed to the "City Hall Commission."

The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

CITY HALL COMMISSION.

LOUIS SHANTELER,
Chairman, Pro Tem.

Proposals for Plumbing for the New City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the City Hall Commission at the office of the City Clerk in the City of Newport, R. I., on or before five o'clock P. M. February 21st, 1899, for furnishing the necessary materials and labor required to set up and complete a system of plumbing in the New City Hall in said Newport, according to the plans and specifications which have been prepared by John B. Johnston, Architect, and which may be seen at his office, No. 69 Mill street, in said Newport.

The Commission will require that the contractor shall be a citizen of Newport and that he shall employ, as far as practicable, citizens of Newport as mechanics and laborers in the prosecution of the work.

The names of all sub-contractors must accompany each bid.

A certified cheque for three hundred dollars, payable to the order of John S. Coggeshall, City Treasurer, must accompany each bid as a guarantee that the successful bidder will, within ten days after the awarding of the contract, sign a written contract to do the work in accordance with the said plans and specifications. In case the successful bidder shall fail to sign the contract, as aforesaid, his cheque shall be forfeited, but otherwise shall be returned to him as soon as the contract shall have been signed by him. The cheques of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them immediately after the awarding of the contract.

Proposals should be addressed to the "City Hall Commission."

The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

CITY HALL COMMISSION.

LOUIS SHANTELER,
Chairman, Pro Tem.

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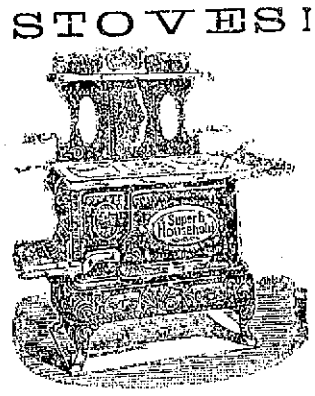
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If you have not already commenced to save your Cash Sale Checks begin today. I give one with every 50c. purchase and the person presenting the largest number on March 1st will receive a Columbia Chainless Bicycle free of any charge whatever.

Pillsbury's Best or Hungarian 00 Flour at $4.75 a barrel.

Granulated Sugar, $5.11 per 100 pounds.

Potatoes, 75c. and 85c. a bushel.

A 5-lb. stone crock of Preserves at 45c. each.

3 1-2 lbs. of Java and Mocha Java Coffee for $1. Please notice JAVA and MOCHA.

A new Formosa Tea to take the place of the one sold at 45c., now 50c. a lb., import tax paid.

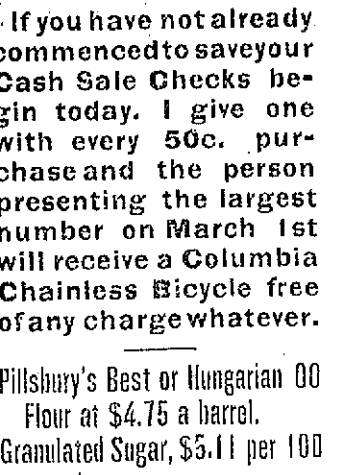
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"My HEALTH is my fortune, sir," she said.

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Breakfast Food.

Prepared in five minutes and used by the best families in the land. For sale

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Before you Buy Turkeys come and examine the POULTRY

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The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpariel type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office.

Newport Daily News

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1899.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

The Springfield Republican and some of the other secular journals are discussing with a somewhat free hand the question of Christian union, and the supposed tendency at the present time toward a consolidation of the churches. This is an old question, which is periodically taken up and dwelt upon for a time, and then dropped, awaiting a new call to the front. Thus far nothing whatever has come from it, nor is it likely to be productive of good results as a fruit of discussion and argument. Such unity as is desired, or what is better desirable, can come only as a matter of slow growth. It cannot result from argument or entreaty. There must be unity in spirit and action before it can take on outward form, and not until the real thing exists in the hearts and lives of Christian believers can the theories advanced be realized.

The Boston Herald prints in full the sermon preached in Trinity Church in that city Sunday last by Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church in New York. This able and eloquent divine cautiously outlines a plan of church union, such as commends itself to his judgment and feeling; but it is not likely to impress the mind of the average churchman favorably, or to be productive of practical results. No one can doubt the sincerity of the eloquent pleader in behalf of church unity, or that, if it were to be adopted, it would be effective in form if not in fact. It is a strong plea for "a national church," though little or nothing is said regarding union with the state, for which none can dare to hope. On this point we will let the doctor speak for himself:

"Understand me: The most sanguine of us do not expect, though we are charged with expecting it, that the time will ever come when a national church will embrace all that is religious in America. Even the civil structure, which has force to back it, does not succeed in achieving an absolutely perfect comprehension. What is an 'outlaw'? He is a man who has contrived to put himself on the other and outer side of that pale or picket fence, on the hither side of which the 'inlaws,' as we may call them, live. But the United States does not forfeit unity because of the fact that there are outlaws who reject the authority and defy its power.

"Even so must it necessarily prove with a national church. Based as it must be on voluntary consent, it can never become so comprehensive as to comprehend those who make a merit of not being comprehended; who hold up their right hands and swear to a solemn league and covenant that nothing shall ever induce them to come into communion and fellowship with those who do not think with them as respects all subjects upon which the religious mind can exercise itself.

"For the practical purposes of a national church it will suffice if the great bulk of those who accept the Bible as in a special sense God's book, who confess the faith of a Christian in the simple terms of the Apostles' Creed, who stand by the sacraments of Christ's appointment, and believe in having a ministry which shall be worth its merit-mark everywhere—it will be enough. I say, if these can be persuaded to come under one roof."

The one roof referred to is elsewhere openly stated to be that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as it is organized and exists today. Of course this will not impress the other churches favorably to begin with, for it is well understood that the communicants in those bodies are just as firmly attached to their faiths and forms of ecclesiastical government as are the members of Dr. Huntington's communion. And so, whether right or wrong, the invitation to disband will be respectfully declined.

Dr. Huntington in the broadness of his views would embrace the Roman Catholics on the one side as well as the sectarians on the other. He is firmly convinced that his own church is large enough and can be made broad enough for Romanists and Puritans to live side by side and have their dwelling in peace and harmony. For the moment he seems to overlook the fact that divisions are even now raging within the fold, threatening disaster and disruption both in England and the United States, so true is it that real Christian unity exists not in form but in spirit and in truth.

As we have already indicated, its existence must be demonstrated before the formal contract can be entered into and the papers signed and sealed. And Dr. Huntington, in commenting on certain work on the part of one of the largest Christian churches in America, whose absorption is hoped for, says: "They are people with whom we as churchmen have ecclesiastically no dealings: no, not any more than the Jews had with the Samaritans."

As a matter of fact, the spirit of Christian unity is making wonderful progress throughout the world and has been steadily advancing during the century now drawing to a close. Old-time antagonisms are giving way to the most practical tokens of comity; and when this shall have advanced so as to take in all branches of our divided Christianity, it will be time to talk of formal union, and not before.

STATUARY HALL AT WASHINGTON.

It is well known that each state in the Union is entitled to positions for the statues of two of its distinguished citizens, to be chosen by the states themselves. Many of these selections have been made and the memorials are already in place. Among those which are not thus fully represented is the state of Illinois, and there is some consternation expressed on the part of certain newspapers, and we grieve to say certain respectable statesmen, over the proposition to place a statue of Miss Frances E. Willard in the hall to fill an existing vacancy. The Washington Post is exceedingly horrified at the thought of having a woman raised to such prominence, and is fairly shrieking with indignation.

But under the law the states are permitted to make choice of their favorites without consulting the taste of Congressmen or of newspaper editors, and there is now before the legislature of that state a bill appropriating $9,000 for the purpose of placing Miss Willard's statue among the noted men of the country. This is certainly an innovation, and this selection of a subject may seem unwise to many persons, as Illinois has many distinguished sons that might seemed entitled to precedence. But there is much to be said in favor of Miss Frances E. Willard as one of the most distinguished representatives of the state. No one can fail to acknowledge her supremacy in lines which no other woman, however gifted and good, has equalled. She was the undisputed leader of philanthropy and reform in this country for more than a quarter of a century. Confessedly, she was the leading woman of the century in intellectuality, and her reputation as such extends to at least two continents. We sincerely trust that she may be assigned a place in that gallery of honor, to which she is by equipment and good works fairly entitled. It is true she was not born in Illinois, but her home was there forty years, and few persons of either sex have so large a place in the hearts of their countrymen.

They do things sarcastically down in North Carolina and play tricks that outdo even New England Yankees. The proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina provides that all persons claiming the right to vote shall be able to read and write any part of the constitution in the English language. This disfranchises all illiterates. Then it provides that all males who January 1, 1867 were entitled to vote, and their descendants, shall be exempt from the reading and writing qualification. And that lets in all illiterate whites and keeps out the blacks.

The Springfield Republican thinks that it is time to say again that the postal cards sold to the people these days are so thin and poor as to disgrace the government of the United States. Somebody in the Postoffice Department has permitted the old standard to be lost sight of and cards are being accepted and sent out that are an abomination. This is a matter well deserving the personal attention of Postmaster-General Smith. Who is profiting by this infliction upon the patient and long-suffering people?

The New Bedford Standard calls attention to the men who are willing to serve their country in war, but not in peace. This, it says, is ordinarily regarded as a complimentary statement, but is nothing of the kind. On the contrary, it is one of the worst things that can be said of an American citizen, as it sets up an entirely wrong standard of the duty of such a citizen toward his country. There is no higher patriotism in war than in peace.

"Remember the Maine" is a war cry which we have no wish to repeat or help perpetuate. But we cannot fail to remember the brave men who went down on that fearful night and to do them honor. They died in the service of their country just as much as though killed in battle and in a fair fight and are entitled to the highest honors that are possible to be paid their memory by the great nation which today accords them praise.

From the reports of the storm published in the newspapers, the Newport street railway appears to be almost if not quite the only one in New England which succeeded in keeping its tracks clear of snow at all times. And yet Newport had as great a snowfall as its neighbors, and the fact that its cars were kept running reflects much credit on the present management.

It is announced that through financial embarrassments on the part of the owner the Mount McGregor house in which General Grant died is to be sold at auction. The place now has rare historic quality, and should be bought by some association for the public benefit, in order that it may continue to be on exhibition to visitors.

President McKinley and several members of his cabinet are to leave for Boston this afternoon, and it is a day of "great expectations" in that city. The President is expected in his address to outline his foreign and domestic policy, and as the cabinet officials are also to speak the occasion assumes a somewhat official character.

Henry Labouchere's idea of the white man's burden is that it is the almighty dollar. It is to be noticed that a good many Englishmen have been anxious to help bear it, probably for the reason that it has been made a Christian duty to bear one another's burdens.

The German Lutherans have just dedicated a church in East Boston. It is not generally appreciated that the Lutherans now constitute one of the largest Protestant bodies in America, and are making rapid growth not only in the West but in the East.

Andrew Carnegie's offer of $100,000 for a free public library at Atlanta, Ga., is conditioned upon the provision by the city of a site for the building and an annual appropriation of $5,000.

It proves the savage instincts of the Filipinos when they deliberately proceed to burn the homes of their own people to prevent their falling into the hands of the American soldiers.

Iloilo is now ours, and likely to remain so for some time.

The fire fiend is still at work throughout the country.

HONOLULU'S GREAT MUSEUM.

In the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, the history of Hawaii is spread out as on a printed page. Funds were needed for the library of the Historical society at one time, and an exhibit of Honolulu's antiquities were suggested as a means of raising money. Mrs. Bishop, who is descended from a long line of native kings, and Queen Emma showed the relics that they possessed. Others also contributed, and for the first time these various small collections were seen together; the effect was a surprise to every one interested in such matters. So much interest was taken in the exhibition that it was decided to keep the objects all together and the collection grew rapidly.

Mrs. Bishop endowed the museum with property which yielded $80,649 last year. The museum is in a western suburb of Honolulu. The idea was to exhibit and preserve the relics of Mrs. Bishop's people and the kindred races of the Pacific ocean. The most interesting thing in the museum to any one not a specialist is easily the great collection of "kahilis." Before the revolution there were 105 in the museum, and since that time the number has been augmented. The "kahili" is the glorified descendant of the common fly brush, and but few great ones remain outside of the museum. Only royalty is entitled to the extraordinary insignia of the "kahili."

These affairs are carried before royalty or left to mark its tomb and perish by the weather. Some of them are gorgeously shaped like enormous bottle brushes, the feathers being splendid plumage of all kinds of birds and the long wooden handles embellished with ivory, mother-of-pearl, and costly woods, and occasionally a shark or human tooth to give interest.

In the same room with the "kahilis" the other relics of Hawaiian royalty, the "ahulias," or feather cloaks and capes, are kept. These are truly wonderful affairs made from feathers of the mamo bird, now said to be extinct, or from the small tuft of feathers found beneath the wings of the oo bird. The collection of enough feathers to make one of the magnificent cloaks often took many years. Only pre-eminent chiefs were entitled to wear the gorgeous mantles of golden feathers, and the appearance of the sable warriors when clad in these was regal.

The helmets which covered the heads of the ancient warriors are extremely interesting, resembling the Roman helmets and the Greek headdress. Most of them are covered with canary and red feathers, which were the favorite form of ornamentation in Hawaii. There are weapons edged with sharks' teeth, which went with these feathered marks of state, and hand daggers, which were fashioned at the time the first voyagers came to the island. In the museum there is also a collection of Hawaiian birds, containing many choice specimens, not a few of which are now extinct. The museum also includes many specimens of mats, native Hawaiian cloth beaten from the inner bark of the paper mulberry tree, wooden bowls and dishes, some of them being nine feet in circumference, nets, hooks, native sleds, weapons, etc.

Very few of the images of the Hawaiian gods remain in Hawaii. Most of them were taken away to American and European museums. There are a few, however, in the Bishop Museum, and an effort is being made to buy back as many as possible. The collections from Fiji, Society and Solomon islands are very interesting. The art gallery is not particularly notable. The Bishop Museum is destined in time to become one of the most noteworthy institutions in the world. It is not likely that any similar collection will be founded in any of the other Polynesian islands for many years. Meanwhile the museum is collecting and preserving objects that are of priceless value, in throwing light upon the history and evolution of a most interesting people.

SANITATION OF PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND CHURCHES.

The hygienic arrangement of theatres and other places of amusement all over the world is disgracefully neglected. The importance of thorough sanitation of schools and similar institutions is now fully realized, and no expense and trouble is grudged in carefully looking after the bodily as well as the mental welfare of the young. It is, therefore, curious that, while adults are so solicitous for a state of sanitary soundness in schools, they should exhibit a complete indifference toward hygienic matters in theaters, music halls, and churches. One reason for this apparent disregard for the laws of health is that the stay in such places is necessarily brief. Nevertheless there are signs that the general public are becoming more alive to the dangers lurking in theaters and churches. The less said about the toilet rooms of theaters, both for the use of the public and employes, the better. The ventilation of public places has received very elaborate attention in some places, but in the older theaters and churches the means for ventilating them are either non-existent or antiquated. So long as playgoers are indifferent, the managers and theater owners will allow matters to remain in statu quo. Theater proprietors are not the only sinners in this respect, for churches of all denominations are in many instances overcrowded and insufficiently ventilated. In churches where services are held at frequent intervals, special means should be taken to provide a sufficient allowance of pure air by mechanical process for ventilation.—[The Medical Record.

THE RETURN OF THE NIGHT-CAP.

The ancient nightcap which has just come out of its lavender-scented chest from companionship with the hoopskirt, the powdered wig, and patches, with claims to medicinal properties and virtues, finds itself confronted with a serious skepticism. The nightcap has come forth to say that if people had not been so immodest as to leave off an essential part of the bed costume they would not be subject to colds in the head, catarrh, and even grip, but its pretensions are withering up under adverse professional criticism.

Dr. Frances Dickinson, of the Harvey Medical School, considers its claims puerile. "There is only one form of a nightcap which is successful as a preventive of colds in the head," said Dr. Dickinson. "That is composed of whiskey and hot water. A person cannot take cold through the hair. The hair is on the head to prevent that occurrence."

"I believe a silk nightcap would be an excellent thing to keep off lightning," said Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, "and it might prove some of its claims as a preventive of colds in the head. People protect all other parts of the body at night when they open the bedroom windows, but the head, which has been covered during the day, is left uncovered."—[Chicago Tribune.

ANT BATHS FOR RHEUMATISM.

Sufferers by rheumatism are advised by a London writer to try ant baths. First find your ant hill, then a sack into which gather the ants and their eggs, together with some of the earth; close it tightly, and then plunge it into a hot water bath. In a short time there begins to be given off a peculiar, pungent odor, and then the patient must be immersed. The sensation of this "anty water" is one of intense irritation to the skin; but the rheumatism is drawn out of the muscles, and the victim, it is declared, rises as fresh as a new laid egg, without a pain in his whole body.

In Paris and other towns in France female bootblacks are increasing in number. They wear a peculiar garb, not unlike that of Sisters of Mercy, which renders their appearance rather neat and attractive. Not a few among them attend to their work with gloved hands.

I Was Completely Helpless With Rheumatism

Could not move, the least bit of a jar would make me shout with pain. I was afraid I should be a cripple for life, as prescriptions did me no good. Finally I sent for a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla which helped me much and two bottles more put me on my feet so that I could walk without crutches. I was soon well enough to work on my farm." W. H. RHOADS, Windham, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all dealers. Price $1.

Cottage for Sale.

In full view of the OCEAN.
Suitable for either winter or summer residence.
House unusually well built.
Will sell at a very low price, although IT IS A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY.
APPLY TO
R. J. DERBY,
138 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

STORE WINDOW and House Shades of every variety
Furnished and put up. Awnings stored, repaired and put up in spring.
GEO. MASON, 28 Mill street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by Swedish girl for general housework in small family. Apply 20 Third street.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Active and trusted person to work for us locally. Liberal salary guaranteed. Good chance for advancement. No capital required. For full information address Shepp Company, 1031-1033 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A tinman, competent to take charge of and do all kinds of work; steady work for the right man. Apply 185 Thames street.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Lower tenement 16 Calvert street; city water; rent $10 to right party. H. F. Rooney, 251 Thames street.

TO LET—Two-story house with all modern conveniences. Apply to Abram Almy, Newport Coal Co., 178 Thames street.

TO LET—The lower part of house, 20 Division street, between Touro and Mary streets; 5 rooms, water for faucet and water-closet; central location, pleasant and healthy. Inquire at 5 Pleasant street, or 5 West Marlborough street.

FOR SALE.

Cows for Sale.

Two milch cows for sale. Apply to N. S. Littlefield & Son, Jamestown, R. I.

Bob Runners for Sale
AT M. F. SHEA'S, PERRY MILL WHARF.

FOR SALE—Fine building lot on Gibbs avenue, near Broadway and Bliss road. Apply to Wm. S. Brownell, Daily News Office

FOR SALE—Ben R-I-P-A-N'S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N'S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripan's Chemical Co., New York for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 15, 1899.

PUBLIC HEARING.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in the bill entitled

"An act to prevent the sale or exchange of property under the inducement that a gift or prize is to be a part of the transaction, and relative to trading stamps, coupons and other devices,"

at the State House, on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 1899, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

WM. W. BLODGETT, Chairman.
ARTHUR A. RHODES, Clerk.
58 Weybosset St.

Card of Thanks.

The relatives of the late Mrs. Mary C. Cottrell wish to express their hearty thanks to all the friends and neighbors who have so kindly aided them during their recent bereavement.

MARY A. KNOWLES.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.—For New England—Increasing cloudiness tonight; probably snow Thursday; warmer tonight in western portion; winds becoming fresh to brisk, easterly.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight; increasing cloudiness Thursday; probably continued fair and warmer Thursday; southwest winds, becoming variable.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

New storm development has taken place in the Gulf of Mexico. The northern edge of the depression appears this morning near Galveston, where the barometer registers 29.98 inches. The main portion of the storm is yet in the Gulf, or over Central America. Rain is falling along the middle Gulf coast and in eastern Texas. Snow is reported at Vicksburg. For the remaining country the weather is fair, but cloudiness and occasional snows are reported in the upper lake regions. An extensive low pressure has formed in the Northwest, effectually breaking the force of the recent cold spell in that region. The low area is moving eastward and assures warmer weather for New England.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

February 15.	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	30	38	39
Barometer,	30.40	30.41	30.45
Wind,	W	SW	SW
Weather,	Clear	Clear	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 41 m
Sun sets ..... 17 h 17 m
Moon sets ..... 23 h 56 m
Length of day ..... 10 h 36 m
Day's increase ..... 1 h 32 m
High water ..... 11 h 18 m; 23 h 48 m

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 40 m
Sun sets ..... 17 h 18 m
Moon sets ..... — h — m
Length of day ..... 10 h 38 m
Day's increase ..... 1 h 34 m
High water ..... 12 h 11 m; — h — m

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 38 m
Sun sets ..... 17 h 19 m
Moon sets ..... 10 h 41 m
Length of day ..... 1 h 37 m
Day's increase ..... 1 h 32 m
High water ..... 0 h 46 m; 13 h 12 m

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 37 m
Sun sets ..... 17 h 21 m
Moon sets ..... 2 h 00 m
Length of day ..... 10 h 44 m
Day's increase ..... 1 h 40 m
High water ..... 1 h 45 m; 14 h 16 m

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter, February 17, 8 h 52 m, W.
Full Moon, February 25, 9 h 40 m, W.
Last Quarter, March 4, 29 h 07 m, E.
New Moon, March 11, 14 h 53 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Tinman: 4th page.
For Sale—Cows; 4th page.
Commerford—Removal: 1st page.
D. Peckham—House Lots; 4th page.
Jamestown—Social and Dance; 5th page.
Opera House—Boxing Carnival; 5th page.
T. M. Seabury Co.—Arctics, etc.; 8th page.
House of Rep.—Public Hearing; 4th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—Complete Outfits; 1st page.
Card of Thanks—Mary A. Knowles; 4th page.
Jamestown Ferry—Trips Resumed; 6th page.
Newport Shoe Store—February Sale; 7th page.
Walsh Bros.—Sanitary Chamber Pail; 5th page.

Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion.

TO LET.

GREENHOUSES with heater; also considerable land with outbuildings, on Bellevue avenue. An excellent location for a florist. Rent low.

H. L. Dyer,
Cor. Bellevue Avenue and Bath Road.

GAS and ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

STEAM and HOT WATER HEATING.

PHILIP F. CONROY
Telephone 272.
161 Thames Street.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Insurance and Real Estate,
197 THAMES STREET.

Insurance written in leading companies at the lowest rates.

Following properties offered for sale:

House and lot, Crandall Ct.,	$1,500
Cottage, 10 Coddington St.,	$1,500
Tenement property, etc., Extension St.,	$2,800
Dwelling and lot, 48 Bath Road,	$3,000
Two tenement property at 8 Barney St.,	$3,800
Cottage house and barn on Arnold Ave.,	$6,000

EDWIN T. BANNING,
ARCHITECT,
209 Thames Street.
ROOM 30.

FOR SALE.

One extension front coupe,	$250 00
One pony trap, new,	125.00
One golf cart,	65.00

Fludder Brothers, 15 Bench Street.

CHAMPION'S LINE
Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats.
TO LET BY THE HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.
28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.

FOR SALE.
An Excellent Cottage Site,
Comprising about 4,000 square feet of land, in a desirable neighborhood, near Broadway. Address Box 27, Daily News Office.

The Allen,
139 THAMES STREET.
D. B. & J. T. ALLEN.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE.
A good Double Tenement House, on Bridge street, with upwards of 6,000 square feet of land. Income $210 yearly. For sale at $2,200. Mortgage can be arranged for $1,500 at 5 per cent.
Telephone No. 320.
Office Hours—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DIED.

PARSONAGE—In this city, 14th inst., Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph B. and Mary A. Parsonage, aged 1 year, 7 months and 27 days. Funeral from the residence of her parents, 21 Carey street, Thursday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M., to St. Mary's Church at 2:30 P. M.

SMITH—In this city, 13th inst., Ellen A., wife of William M. Smith, in the 57th year of her age. Funeral services at the residence of her husband, 18 Bay View avenue, Thursday, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

COPELAND—In Providence, 13th inst., Nels A. Copeland, in his 43d year.

CUMMERFORD—In Providence, 13th inst., George P. Cummerford, in his 57th year.

HANLEY—In Providence, 12th inst., John Hanley, aged 70 years.

SWEET—In Providence, 13th inst., Lucy, widow of Samuel Sweet, aged 95 years, 9 months.

BRADFORD—In Providence, 11th inst., Edwin Stirling Bradford, aged 87 years.

BURNHAM—In Bristol, 12th inst., Nicholas S. Burnham, aged 73 years.

HORTON—In East Providence, 13th inst., Hannah Elizabeth, wife of Lyman A. Horton, in her 71st year.

GREENE—At Riverpoint, 13th inst., Elisha Greene, aged 85 years.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

The best way to avoid sickness is to keep yourself healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

FOR SALE.
COTTAGE IN THE FIFTH WARD RENTED FOR $120. PRICE $1,350.00
TWO TENEMENT HOUSE SECOND WARD RENTAL VALUE $504. PRICE 6,000.00
2 SMALL HOUSE LOTS NEAR POPLAR STREET. PRICE MODERATE.
FOR RENT.
LOWER TENEMENT, 27 DIVISION STREET, $14.00
COTTAGE NORTH NEWPORT AVENUE, 22.00
COTTAGE WARNER STREET, 12.50
COTTAGE EVARTS STREET, 12.00
SIMEON HAZARD, 94 BROADWAY.
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

DON'T COUNT YOUR CHICKENS
BEFORE THEY ARE HATCHED!
BUT WHEN THEY ARE HATCHED,
FEED THEM ON THE

Special Chicken Cracked Corn,

Obtainable ONLY at our Elevator and Broadway Store.

H. L. MARSH & CO.,
H. L. MARSH. HOWARD R. PECKHAM.

MASSAGE.
EDWARD C. HOLLOWAY,
PARLORS, 79 SPRING STREET.
ELECTROLYSIS AND CHIROPODY.
Hair Moles and Warts Removed. Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails and Callouses treated. Painless.
Orders may be left at Seabury's Shoe Store or at Powell's Drug Store. Open evenings.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.
General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired.
15 NEWPORT AVENUE.

BICYCLES.
Prices of Eclipse Bicycles for 1899,
From $35 to $75. Brake and Coaster, $10 extra.
I am prepared to refinish your old wheel any way you may want it. Prices from $7 to $15. I will call and deliver for the above prices on receipt of postal.
GEO. W. SMITH,
MACHINIST & GENERAL JOBBER.
103 Thames Street, Read's Block.

BARGAIN!
For Sale—Nearly New Heavy 3-Spring Potato or Express Wagon.
APPLY TO
J. H. Baeheller, Commercial Wharf.

There are Wheels and Wheels,
many wheels of many kinds. Some have wheels in their heads and can't help it. What we want you to have in your head is the fact that we have the right kinds to buy; the right prices and the best warrant.
Remember the "Monarch" as one of unrivalled reputation.
The "Eldredge" as the racing wheel used in the long contest at the New York Bicycle race;
The "Tiger," noted for its style of bearings—so well known in the "Humber;"
The "Featherstone," which has everything wanted in a wheel for the least money.
The "Tempest" which we offer for $17.98, the biggest bargain ever offered, all tool steel bearings;
Our Ladies' Wheel for $25 can not be excelled.
The Geo. A. Weaver Co.,
19—23 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

One Heavy Express Wagon,
One Sleigh and One Pung
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Henry A. Thorndike,
OFFICE 65 & 67 BRIDGE STREET.
Telephone 119.

HOUSE LOTS
On Thurston and Peckham avenues, for sale on easy terms. Agents making sale will receive commission. D. Peckham, 100 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Free Cook Book

98 pages, 400 receipts.
To get one, send stamp and address.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co.
81 & 83 Fulton Street
New York

ADMIRAL DEWEY AGROUND.

New Fruit Steamer on Cuttyhunk and Full of Water.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—A despatch was received here this afternoon stating that the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Dewey, Captain McGrath, bound from Port Antonio, Jamaica, for this city, ran ashore on Cuttyhunk, near the entrance of Buzzard's bay, at 3 o'clock this morning. The steamer is full of water. Her crew are reported saved. The Boston Fruit Company has made arrangements with the Boston Towboat Company to send a tug to the steamer's assistance from Vineyard Haven. The Admiral Dewey is a new steamer.

The towboat company started tug Herald and lighter Oak from Vineyard Haven with a complete wrecking outfit. One of the towboats, which has been weather-bound at Wood's Holl, also left for Cuttyhunk on receipt of the information. Further assistance will be sent as soon as detailed information as to the condition and possibility of floating the steamer is received.

The Dewey is lying in a dangerous position, fully exposed to any heavy sea from the south and west. The steamer carried a full cargo of fruit and it is said had 27 passengers. The steamer is a fine steel boat and was recently constructed for the Boston Fruit Company.

Cuttyhunk, the scene of the accident, is the last of the chain of islands stretching to the southwestward from the peninsular of Cape Cod and separating Vineyard sound from Buzzard's bay.

NANTUCKET CUT OFF.

No Mails Since Thursday, and Provisions Growing Scarce.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Feb. 14, by cable to Vineyard Haven, thence by steamer to mainland—The heavy northeast blizzard which raged over this island all day yesterday and continued up to early this morning created widespread havoc among shipping in these waters. Several schooners were driven ashore, and it is feared that several lives have been lost.

The wind reached the velocity of 52 miles an hour at one time, and at midnight the barometer fell to 28.06, the lowest record reached here since the weather bureau was established. The fall of snow and sleet was unusually heavy, completely blocking all traffic on land, and causing dangerous seas that almost equalled the fearful tempest of last November.

An unknown three-masted schooner went ashore on Muskeget island shoal and an unknown four-masted schooner was stranded one mile west of Tuckernuck shoal slue. A two-masted schooner is also ashore on Tuckernuck island. Three-masted schooner William Marshall of Philadelphia, Captain Sharp, bound from Boothbay, Me., to Washington with a cargo of ice, consigned to the Independent Ice Company, went ashore on Nantucket bar. The Coskata life saving crew sighted the schooner during the storm and Captain Coffin and his men went to her assistance. As the vessel was in a dangerous position it was decided to abandon her. Captain Sharp, Mrs. Sharp and the crew were taken off.

Boothbay, Me., schooner E. L. Dow, which went ashore a few days ago, went to pieces during the gale last night. Captain Tinkham and the crew of the Dow are being cared for here. The island is almost surrounded by ice, and it now looks as if no steamer would be able to communicate with the mainland for several days. No mail has been received since last Thursday. Fresh meats and other provisions are becoming scarce.

WEST VIRGINIA STORM CASUALTIES.

Fatalities from Freezing—Provision and Coal Famine.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 15.—West Virginia specials to the Commercial Tribune report the storm casualties as follows:

Wheeling—Fatalities from freezing are already about thirty in the state. Reports are current of many fatalities in the mountains. Two lumber camps in Braxton county are without provisions and cannot be reached.

Charlestown, Jefferson county—A coal famine exists here. Families are moving together to keep from freezing. The snow is three feet deep on the level.

Trains Delayed in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Chicago express on the New York Central was delayed three hours between Hudson and Tarrytown today on account of a broken steam pipe. The Buffalo express, which was thirteen hours behind time, was held last night at Albany. The passengers were sent on an Albany express to this city, arriving at 10:25 a. m.

Barrows Will be Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President has definitely decided to nominate Representative Samuel J. Barrows of Boston for librarian of the Congressional Library.

A Boston woman recently wrote to the agent of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory for half a dozen Indian names, which she wished to bestow upon her household pets. The agent sent her the names of Dennis P. O'Flannagan, John W. Brown, Silas Smith, J. Q. Scott, Samuel S. Benton and Asa P. Longfellow, all prominent Indians of the region.

CANAL BILL IN THE BALANCE.

Fight Over Plan to Attach It to the Sundry Civil.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—One of the fiercest contests of the session was in progress when the House met today. The friends and opponents of the plan to attach the Nicaragua canal bill to the sundry civil bill were working assiduously and every argument which could influence members one way or the other was being brought to bear. The fate of the canal bill at this session of Congress was in the balance.

Mr. Sherman of New York, who has been snow-bound for two days between New York and Washington, arrived this morning. He was designated as chairman of the committee of the whole by the Speaker when the sundry civil bill was taken up, but in his absence Mr. Hopkins of Illinois occupied the chair. It was decided that Mr. Hopkins should properly hear the remainder of the argument and make the ruling.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—The Old Colony car failed to arrive today.

—Fishing schooner E. H. Smeed arrived today, with fish.

—The trains are running more regularly today. The 9 o'clock was an hour and a half late, but the 11 o'clock was only eighteen minutes behind time. No freight train will be run tonight, as the turnouts are not yet clear.

—Block Island steamer G. W. Danielson arrived from the island last night. As on her trip Saturday, she had to be cut out of Block Island harbor, which is frozen over solidly. Saturday the Danielson was about halfway over to the island when some one discovered that the mail had not been taken, and a return to Newport for the mail bags was necessary.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Cole Cottrell took place today at her late residence on Fox Hill farm. There was a large gathering of friends and relatives. Rev. W. D. Mackimmon preached the funeral sermon. Messrs. N. S. Littlefield, John E. Watson, George Peckham and Captain Benjamin Gardner acted as pall bearers and the interment was in the private cemetery on the farm. Mr. Benjamin Cottrell of Manchester, N. H., and Mr. Samuel Cottrell of Pawtucket, great-nephews of the deceased, were present.

Light Keeper Wales of Beavertail reports that he saw the light of a schooner about a mile off shore at 12 o'clock last night, when it suddenly disappeared. This morning he saw that a four-masted schooner had sunk between Beavertail and Whale rock. The schooner was trying to run into Dutch Island harbor and sank with all sails set, half her mast showing above water. Another schooner in the harbor has been blowing her storm whistle this morning at frequent intervals, and may have on board men from the wrecked vessel.

Mr. William H. Allen's social has again been postponed.

Rev. G. E. Preston is ill.

Yesterday morning, as the Beaver Tail passed Rose Island light, a signal of distress was noticed. The Beaver Tail blew four blasts on her whistle to show that the signal was seen and proceeded on her way. Later revenue cutter Dexter went out and found that the supply of provisions was running short and one person was in need of medical attendance.

Flags on the Beaver Tail and the ferry office are at half-mast, today being the anniversary of the destruction of the Maine.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL RAMSAY.

The War Department has received news of the death at Augusta, Ga., Monday, of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Gales Ramsay, Seventh United States artillery, who was several weeks ago ordered to the command of Fort Adams and has been on sick leave since that assignment was made. Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay was born in Pennsylvania in 1843, and was appointed to the army from the District of Columbia as a second lieutenant in the Second artillery, August 5, 1861, becoming a first lieutenant three months later. He was promoted to captain in 1867, to major in 1891, and became a lieutenant colonel last April when the two regiments were added to the artillery arm of the service, being assigned to the Seventh artillery.

FALL RIVER WILL BE HERE IN FORCE.

Tickets for the exhibition of the Newport Athletic Club February 22 went on sale at the Opera House box office this morning. A large number have been spoken for for Fall River, Taunton, Brockton and New Bedford people, and a full house is anticipated; in fact, so great has been the demand from Fall River that it would not be at all surprising if that city would fill the house, without assistance from Newport or elsewhere.

The principal bout will be that between Martin Riley and James Dunn of Fall River. Dunn is now in New York training with "Spike" Sullivan, his second, while Riley is in Boston under the tutelage of Hodgkins, who will be behind him at the Opera House. Besides this, there will be Tom O'Neill and Billy Synott, ten rounds; Joe Kirby and Kid Lavigne, and Dan Cameron and "Jig" Stone, each four rounds. John Sheehan of the Police News will be master of ceremonies.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. Isaac L. Fish took an involuntary bath Saturday morning. He was at Reed's pond near Portsmouth station, helping get in ice, and was leaning upon a pitchfork, which slipped on the ice, throwing him into the water. He was taken home, which was near by, but the cold was so intense that his clothes became frozen before reaching it. No serious injury resulted as he was able to work in the afternoon.

Mr. Albertus Dennis secured a very handsome cat owl last week.

BOGUS MONEY MAKERS.

Their Industry Becoming Yearly More Precarious.

Operations Confined to Notes of Small Denominations.

[Correspondence of the News]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service division of the treasury department, says that the circulation of counterfeit money is being made more difficult every year, but notwithstanding the efforts of the trained detectives and the punishment which is inflicted upon those who manufacture and circulate bogus money it still continues to a greater or less extent. The counterfeiters do not operate so much with the big bills now on account of the difficulty in passing them. They made quite a success about a year ago with $100 silver certificates, but when it was known that counterfeits were out the government immediately called in the issue of that particular series. Out of the $22,000,000 which has been called in and canceled 41 $100 counterfeits have been found. It is supposed that a number of these may yet be in circulation in some of the country districts or in some of the smaller banks. The $2 silver certificate is the favorite of the counterfeiters, and more bogus money has been put out of that denomination than of any other. The fact that the bill has much more on its face than others and that it is more profitable to circulate makes it an advantage in the eyes of counterfeiters over the $1 bills and over the next higher denomination of $5. Chief Wilkie calls attention to erroneous impressions that prevail throughout the country that the manufacture of paper with a fiber is a secret. Nearly all the counterfeit bills that are put in circulation contain this fiber. There are two ways of putting it in—one by pasting two very thin sheets of paper together with the fiber between and another by "boomeranging" it in with a curved needle. The government makes it a crime to manufacture or have in possession the fiber paper. That is all the secret there is about it.

Counterfeit Coins.

No successful method of handling counterfeit silver has yet been devised, and consequently there is very little of it. It has been said that owing to the fact that the bullion price of silver is so low it is an easy matter to coin silver dollars and circulate them in such a way as not to be detected. This is not true, as silver cannot be molded, and the coin must be struck with a die, which makes it very expensive, because the die in the first place must be engraved, and it then takes a large plant to operate it. Such an establishment could hardly escape detection. Most of the counterfeit coin has been made of a base metal which can be melted and molded and is generally quite easily detected. Of the $20,000 in coin captured last year only about $150 was in genuine silver. The Italians from Sicily are those who most generally engage in counterfeiting, and wherever there is a colony of them the secret service men generally keep a pretty close watch. The manufacture of counterfeit pennies is usually carried on by Greeks. Last year 69,000 counterfeit pennies were collected in New York.

Military Parks.

Pressure for the establishment of military parks where memorable battles were fought during the civil war has been brought to bear by representatives from many districts in the south, but only one bill can get through the house, as Speaker Reed announced that he would grant recognition for but one bill, that at Vicksburg, Miss. Virginia, the battleground of the war, has not been recognized in the matter, and the claims of so many different communities, all entitled to consideration, have made it impossible to make a selection for that state. Bills are now pending for military parks at three different places in Virginia—Petersburg, Fredericksburg and Appomattox. The claim of the latter place is that it was the scene of the close of the war. Fredericksburg claims a park because two battles, one of great moment, were fought at that city, while Petersburg wants a park made of "the Crater," where the underground mines made such havoc. More than this, it is claimed that Petersburg was really the last great stand of the south, and its resistance to the army of General Grant made it possible for the Confederacy to survive as long as it did. Some objection has been made to Appomattox being made a national military park, because it is not a battlefield, like those of Chickamauga, Gettysburg and other places where the genius of commanders and the valor of the troops on both sides redounded to the honor and glory of American manhood. It is claimed that the whole scheme of military parks is based upon this idea, and for that reason only great battlefields should be converted into parks.

Gorman and Bryan.

A contest over the peace treaty was fought within the Democratic party which may have farreaching consequences. It was believed that Senator Gorman and William J. Bryan were leaders in the struggle for supremacy. Mr. Gorman made the contest for the defeat of the treaty one of the hardest of his senatorial career. When he fought the elections bill ten years ago, he had behind him a well organized and solid party. When he began his fight against the treaty, there were several Democrats counted with the majority. There is no doubt that Senator Gorman had pledges from the others to vote against the treaty, and when he placed the figures of his side at 36 he had assurances to make them good. But from that time on a tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon a number of Democratic senators, with the result that they left Mr. Gorman and supported the policy outlined by Mr. Bryan. Senator Gorman has been complimented for the manner in which he held his party together in the face of the pressure that was brought to bear, and some senators believe that if his senatorial career was not to end with the close of this congress he would have been still more powerful and his influence been such as to defeat the treaty. This failure, however, it is believed here, will make Mr. Bryan's position as leader of the party almost secure.

Has Injured the Army.

The hostilities which have been engendered by several controversies have injured the army, and if the reorganization bill is defeated the troubles arising out of the conduct of the war and the bickerings of army officers will in a measure be responsible, as the ill feeling has extended to congress.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Not much progress was made by way of clearing the roads Monday. The snow blowing so badly, it was useless to shovel until the storm had abated somewhat. There is as much snow on the ground as at any time this winter, and the roads running east and west are, with the exception of a few spaces, entirely filled in level from wall to wall, nearly the whole way. Much shovelling will have to be done before the roads will be fit for travel. It was about 9 o'clock before any milkmen started for Newport yesterday morning, and then they had a very rough, tedious and roundabout way to go in order to reach the city, across lots, and over stone walls. Notwithstanding the many difficulties that had to be overcome, there were but four who missed delivering their milk yesterday.

Mr. Carey, a milkman from South Portsmouth, started for Newport Monday, and when he reached Aquidneck avenue, near the top of Honyman hill, he had to abandon the sleigh, which was well filled with milk, and proceed to Newport on horseback. The sleigh, being left to the mercy of the storm, was yesterday completely covered with snow. Mr. Carey ventured out to his home yesterday with a wagon procured in Newport, and after getting as far as Paradise avenue had to turn back to Newport.

Among others who went to Newport with milk Monday and who were not mentioned in last night's News were Messrs. Arthur W. Chase and George Wyatt.

The mail carrier and Daily News carriers, having had to abandon their trips on account of the storm and the condition of the roads, were much missed by the farmers, who look forward to the evening reading of the News.

Large fields of ice are seen continually drifting down the east river and out to sea.

Mr. W. R. Hunter has been confined to his home for over a week by illness.

KISSING THE BOOK.

It is a curious survival of an old custom that witnesses are required to kiss the Bible or Testament when an oath is being administered to them in court. There does not seem to be any reason why a witness should not be allowed to take the oath by laying his hand upon the sacred volume, and learned judges have permitted this to be done. On one occasion, when a woman was subpoenaed as a witness, she produced her own copy of the Gospels to be sworn upon, and her forethought and good sense is to be commended. The custom of kissing the Bible should not be continued, in view of the astonishing amount of evidence which bacteriologists have at their disposal. At a recent meeting of the board of magistrates in New York city the question of discontinuing the practice of requiring witnesses in police courts to kiss the Bible was discussed, and one of their number had, prior to this time, abolished it in the court where he presides. While the subject was not formally discussed, a number of magistrates spoke upon the matter, and the general opinion seemed to be in favor of doing away with the custom. Magistrate Kudlich said that he would like to see the practice of kissing the Bible altogether abolished, because of the indiscriminate use of the Bible by all sorts of persons, which was very liable to communicate disease by means of the delicate membranes of the lips.

Magistrate Kudlich continued: "I have advised witnesses not to kiss the court Bible since an incident occurred some two years ago. During the examination of the witness it was found that he was suffering from a loathsome, contagious disease and that his lips were ulcerated. I forbade the next witness to kiss the infected book and ordered it to be destroyed."

Magistrate Meade said that educated people usually affirm or kiss their own hands when they hold up the book, which is quite true; but, as far as the people were concerned, he was of the opinion that more truth could be gotten out of them if they kissed the Bible, as they have a terror of future punishment if they give false testimony when so sworn. Magistrate Deuel said that kissing the Bible made no difference with witnesses. Magistrate Simms thought that taking the oath with uplifted hand was far more impressive and solemn. Magistrate Olmstead said that, when the Bible was very dirty, he warned the witness against kissing it. Magistrate Pool has abolished the kissing of the Bible in his court, and is really responsible for the discussion which was raised by his act.

That the magistrates of New York are so kindly disposed toward sanitary reform in the police courts is gratifying, and it is to be hoped that the subject will not be allowed to rest, but will be discussed by the judges of the higher courts.—[Scientific-American.

For the Sick and Aged.

SANITARY CHAMBER PAIL AND WATER CLOSET COMBINED.

Its chief recommendation is the combined odorless and air-tight cover. No family can afford to be without one. Being portable they are a great convenience in every household.

MADE OF GALVANIZED IRON.

Only 95 cents.

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Underwear
For Ladies, Gents and Children, from 6c. to $1.50. a garment.

Boys' Sweaters,
Heavy woolen ones, at 85c. each.

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Regular price 25c.; our price 18c. a pair.

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Yard long, embroidered, at 25c. each.

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For Ladis', Gents and Children.

Drawers Leggins,
The 65c. grade reduced to 50c. a pair.

Levy's
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THE WHOLE SUCCESS
or usefulness of a pair of spectacles or eyeglasses depends upon their proper position in front of the eye. If they are bent out of their right position, or otherwise misplaced, they become thereby worse than useless.



Despite all care, frames will get out of adjustment, and I invite all wearers of spectacles and eyeglasses to call upon me at least once a month, that I may refit them and see that they are in proper order.

FOR THIS I MAKE NO CHARGE.

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CARE and MANAGEMENT of ESTATES.
HALIDON HALL, NEWPORT.
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Rooms 41 and 45.

FEKE'S
Vegetable Bitters
—FOR—
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Want of Appetite and Liver Complaint.

MELODERMA,
A new and elegant preparation for Chapped Hands and Roughness of the Skin.

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Fresh Hams and Shoulders.
Fancy Corned Beef.
Lean Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon.
10 lb. Pail of Pure Lard for 75c.; also Full Line of Groceries.
JUST ARRIVED 5 barrels very fancy New Orleans Molasses, at 50c. a gallon. If you want something nice try it.

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COR. BRIDGE AND WASHINGTON STREETS

ONCE A WEEK:
Spice-Cured Corned Beef
—AND—
Savoy Cabbage.

H. F. Rooney
251 THAMES STREET

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OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND
Boxing Carnival,
Under management of NEWPORT ATHLETIC CLUB.
Wednesday, Feb. 22, '99.
Martin Riley vs James Dunn.
15 rounds to a decision.
Tom O'Neill vs Billy Synott.
10 rounds to a decision.
Joe Kirby vs Kid Lavigne.
4 rounds.
Dan Cameron vs. Jig Stone.
4 rounds.
JOHN SHEEHAN of Boston,
Master of Ceremonies.
TICKETS 50c. AND $1, now on sale at the Opera House box office.
EXHIBITION AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Social and Dance
In Watson & Gardner's Hall, Jamestown, will take place Friday Evening, Feb. 17, instead of Feb. 15 as announced.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

POULTRYMEN
Who want the only original Chicken Cracked Corn must get it from The C. E. Spooner Co. This corn is made from carefully selected stock and cracked very fine for young chickens.
We also carry the very best quality of Hay, Straw, Corn and Feed. Also Old Yellow Corn Meal ground fine.

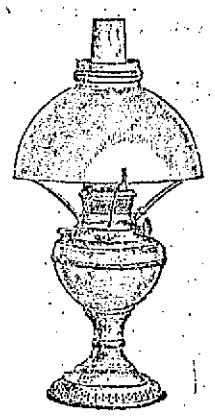
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For stables, sinks or closets. Non-poisonous, non-corrosive, inexpensive. If used properly this article is unequaled for efficiency, economy and safety. It costs less than two cents per gallon; heap enough to use freely.
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before placing orders. We carry everything of the choicest strain in Flower and Garden Seeds. Plant your Pansies, Carnations and Asters at once in order to get the finest results.
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Complete, with 10-inch dome shade and best flint glass chimney,
For $1.25.
Every lamp warranted.
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MUSIC HALL,
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Dancing and Banquet Halls.
Ample ante-rooms with all modern conveniences; special prices to tenants.
FOR TERMS AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO D. W. SHEEHAN, WHOLESALE WINES, LIQUORS, 18 TO 20 KINSLEY'S WHARF.

Coggeshall Farm Eggs.
LANDERS & PECKHAM,
142 THAMES STREET.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
Second-hand Square PIANOS.
Four second-hand square pianos, taken in exchange, will sell at half their value; must have room.

JOHN ROGERS
230 THAMES STREET
Cash Stamps.
MR. JOHN VARS WISHES TO ANNOUNCE TO HIS CUSTOMERS THAT BEGINNING WITH MONDAY NEXT HE WILL GIVE CASH STAMPS TO ALL CASH CUSTOMERS. NOT TRADING STAMPS OR MERCHANTS' COUPONS, BUT RED, WHITE AND BLUE TRADING STAMPS REDEEMABLE IN MONEY.
JOHN VARS, PIANO TUNER, 126 THAMES STREET. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Sheet Music
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Musical Merchandise.
TUNING AND REPAIRING of pianos, violins and other instruments a specialty.
GRANDALL'S Music Store,
OVER 291 THAMES STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
FISCHER PIANOS.
RENOWNED FOR
TONE and DURABILITY.
THE WONDERFUL POPULARITY ENJOYED BY THE
FISCHER PIANO
FOR THE PAST FIFTY-NINE YEARS IS WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF THE PIANO WORLD. DURING THIS PERIOD OVER
107,000
PIANOS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED BY THIS FIRM.
Grand and Upright Pianos
IN RARE WOODS AND CHASTE DESIGNS. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
J. & C. FISCHER,
33 Union Square, West, between 16th and 17th Sts., New York,
—OR—
MANN & ECCLES,
22 Mathewson St., Providence R. I.

IT WILL
Pay You
Before making your purchases to give me call. Large assortment of ladies' and children's solid gold rings; also new designs in solid gold collarette and stick pins.
WM. O. GLAZIER,
SUCCESSOR TO
H. W. & J. C. PRAY, 90 Spring Street.

GENERAL IN NAME ONLY.

Strange Position of the Head of the United States Army.

If it be true, as is alleged, that President McKinley intends to relieve General Miles of his duties as commanding general of the army, there is no doubt that he has the power to do so, without the formality of a court-martial or inquiry. He is even at liberty to put another officer in the place thus vacated. Congress has never defined the powers and duties of the commanding general, and he is merely the personal appointee of the chief executive, who is at liberty to assign him to whatever sort of work he deems fit.

Just at present there is a strong movement in Congress to define by legislative enactment the status of the commanding general. It is realized that something must be wrong about the existing state of affairs. Obviously something must be wrong when the commanding general is subject to the orders of a subordinate.

Something must be wrong when the heads of bureaus in the War Department, while actually subordinates of the commanding general, are not subject to his orders.

Hitherto the powers and duties of the commanding general have always remained undetermined, and hence the mischief, the officer at the head of the army possessing no control over anything except what the Secretary of War may choose to give him.

It is commonly imagined that the heads of bureaus in the War Department are members of the commanding general's staff, and certainly it would seem that they ought to be. The fact is, however, that they compose the staff of the Secretary of War, and the commanding general has no control over them whatever. Thus it was that General Engan declared the other day that he did not consider himself subject to the orders of General Miles. Truly it would hardly be possible to conceive a more anomalous condition of affairs.

This system in the past has given rise to an immense deal of trouble. Not long ago General Schofield, testifying before a Congressional committee, stated that when he was commanding general of the army his authority was merely nominal; "he could only command through the Secretary of War. If," he added, "the commanding general attempted to assume any control, friction with the Secretary of War invariably followed, and then the adjutant general became the more important officer."

It is interesting to remark that this is exactly what occurred during the recent war with Spain. Relations between General Miles and Secretary Alger have never been agreeable, the differences between them dating back to the civil conflict. Consequently Alger practically made Corbin the head of the army during the Hispano-American struggle. At the present time General Miles is really under General Corbin's orders, inasmuch as Corbin dictates the policy of the Secretary of War.

The United States statutes say: "The command exercised by the commanding general of the army, not having been made a subject of statutory regulation, is determined by order of assignment. It has been habitually composed of the aggregate of the several territorial commands that have been or may be created by the President. All orders and instructions from the President or Secretary of War relating to military operations or affecting the military control and discipline of the army will be promulgated through the commanding general."

It will be observed from the language of the law above quoted that the commanding general possesses no authority save such as may be delegated to him by the President or Secretary of War, and this may be withdrawn at any time. Indeed, it has been ruled that the head of the army cannot issue orders involving expenditure of money. To what narrow limits his powers are confined by this restriction one may easily perceive. He cannot even order troops from one place to another because expense would be entailed.

War Department orders of certain kinds such as those which relate to matters of discipline, are issued by the adjutant general in the name of the commanding general. Corbin signs them "by order of General Miles." This would naturally indicate that Corbin was subordinate to Miles, but, as already explained, such is not the case in reality. Anyway, such orders are not issued unless they have the approval of the Secretary of War. Besides, Miles has his own adjutant general—Gilmore. The whole business is a mix from beginning to end—a network of absurdities which needs untangling.

When Sherman became commanding general of the army he took up his headquarters at St. Louis, simply for the purpose of getting away from the War Department. He was well aware of the troubles to be encountered in Washington by an officer occupying that post of dignity and embarrassment. No matter how amiable a man the Secretary of War may be, there is bound to be friction. The Secretary feels that he has the right to control everything, and it does not seem to him reasonable that a subordinate, however high in military rank, should be privileged to issue independent orders affecting the administration of the department. It would be the same way in any business establishment.

Something must be wrong when the commanding general can be deprived of all authority and reduced to the status of a mere figurehead at the whim of the Secretary of War, the adjutant general being put over his head to all intents and purposes.

There have been only two commanding admirals in the navy of the United States—Farragut and Porter. Porter could not get along at all with Secretary Robeson owing to the unavoidable clash of authority, and so he removed his headquarters from the Navy Department to his house on H street, a block away. At the present time, there being no commanding admiral, no difficulties of the kind arise. The chiefs of the naval bureaus constitute the staff of the Secretary of the Navy, and are subject only to him.

Special interest is lent to this discussion by the fact that Dewey is likely to be made a full admiral and to be put in command of the navy, filling Porter's former place. In such an event he would inevitably encounter difficulties similar to those which proved so embarrassing to Porter. On the other hand, he will be retired for age two years hence, unless Congress grants him an extra lease of active service—a proposition by no means beyond possibility, especially in view of the fact that the help of such a genius, naval and diplomatic, is likely to be needed most urgently for some time yet to come.

So far as Dewey's case is concerned regret must be felt that legislation has done away with the ten additional years on the active list which used to be granted to every naval officer who received the thanks of Congress. This old law was so applied that a decade was added for every "thanks" bestowed. Admiral Porter was thanked three times, and was thus entitled to thirty years extra. If he had lived to be considerably over 100 years old, he would still have held his place on the active list.

It is a well-known fact that President Grant suggested to Admiral Porter that he should take five or six of the finest vessels in the United States navy and make a tour of the world, visiting the principal seaports of various countries. This very thing had been done in a previous generation by Commodore Patterson, the father-in-law of Admiral Porter. The notion was attractive, but Porter had had enough of glory and of the applause of the multitude, and he preferred to stay quietly in Washington. Very possibly a similar proposition will be made to Admiral Dewey, and he, being a very social person and as yet by no means old, may find enjoyment in a circuit of the earth with a picked squadron of cruisers and battleships.

The pay of the commanding general of the army is $7,500 a year—$1,500 per annum more than the sea pay of a rear admiral in the navy. Inasmuch as the grade of rear admiral is rated as exactly equal to that of major general, the injustice is obvious. The discrepancy is attributable to the fact that prize money is allowed in the navy, and this is supposed to make up the difference. Congress now proposes to do away with prize money, and to put rear admirals on the same footing with major generals in respect to remuneration.—[Rene Bache's letter.

LADIES' NIGHT AT THE POWHATTAN CYCLE CLUB.

The Powhattan Cycle Club had another of its enjoyable ladies' nights last evening, when a program of music and recitations was given, as follows: Piano solos, by Miss K. Donovan, Miss Monteith and Miss M. Burke; recitations by Miss N. McGowan and Miss McMahon; vocal selections by Miss M. Burke, Miss Monteith and Messrs. B. Barker, W. McKenzie and H. Deverell and graphophone selections by Mr. Everett Greason. In the whist games prizes were awarded as follows: For ladies, first, Miss E. Meyer; second, Miss Mary E. Merrill; consolation, Miss Frasch. Gentlemen, first, Mr. H. McGowan; second, Mr. J. E. Lyon; consolation, Mr. J. Henry Cremin.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Clam chowders are given weekly at several of the engine houses.

—The Seaconnet river is frozen up from Mount Hope bay nearly to the ocean.

—The storm has caused a serious falling off in the attendance at the public schools.

—Two of Mr. Brandt's green houses on Van Zandt avenue were crushed in by snow.

—Rev. John R. McKay will take possession of his new church at Glens Falls, N. Y., March 1.

—Hundreds of abutters in all sections of the city have thus far failed to remove the snow from their sidewalks.

—Rev. E. H. McDonald of New Bedford will assist in the services at the Shiloh Baptist Church this evening.

—Block Island steamer G. W. Danielson arrived this morning. She brought twelve barrels of fish, much needed here.

—The express companies are refusing all perishable matter on account of the uncertainty of getting it to its destination.

—Brigadier General William Sinclair, U. S. A., late colonel of the Seventh artillery, was placed on the retired list yesterday.

—One large New York and Western mail, it is said, is on board steamer General at Wickford. Owing to the snow blockade it was found impossible to remove it to Wickford Junction.

—The troops at Fort Adams will be paid today, provided Paymaster H. L. Grant is able to get here from Fort Trumbull. The cash is locked up here in the safe of the Adams Express Company.

—William L. Farrell had the "honor" of being the first to ride in the police ambulance sleigh. Yesterday afternoon he fell overboard at Hammett's wharf, and was removed in the sleigh to the Police Station.

—The pool tournament at the Business Men's Association rooms was begun last evening, when three matches were played, the winners being Messrs. Duncan A. Hazard, G. Harry Draper and G. Ashley Hazard.

—Steamer City of Newport started for Providence at 10 o'clock, having arrived one hour previous. It was only her rudder chain that was broken, and it was repaired in ten minutes. The fee detained her at Bristol.

—Deputy Sheriff Gifford this morning took Sherman Brown to the state farm, on a capias. Brown was convicted in the supreme court of being a common drunkard, but was released on his good behavior. He has been arrested twice since.

—Letter Carrier Everett L. Gorton's friends are making a movement looking to his re-appointment as superintendent of letter carriers. There are several other applicants for the position, which carries no increase of pay, being simply honorary.

—By a mutual agreement between the manager of the Banda Rossa and the Opera House management, the engagement of the band for tomorrow evening has been cancelled. It is expected that a date for a concert will be arranged later in the season.

—Flags are at half-staff on the State House, City Hall, police Station, the schoolhouses, engine houses and other public buildings; on the Old Colony steamboats and other steamers in the harbor, and on many private buildings, in memory of the men who lost their lives on the Maine a year ago today.

—The weather was too much for the Unity Club last evening, and on account of the small attendance it was decided to postpone the reading of the paper until the next meeting. The subject, "Our Diplomatic Service of the Future," had been treated by Mr. T. Edward Blakely, whose paper was to have been read by the chairman of the culture committee.

—Several Newport passengers came on from New York last night via New Bedford and were landed in that city this morning. They hope to reach home some time during the day. It was fortunate for them to get as far as they did, as the New Bedford boat did not leave until after the Fall River boat had returned to her dock with a broken paddle.

A REMEDY FOR THE GRIPPE.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the Grippe is Kemp's Balsam, which is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease, but get a bottle today and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. The Balsam prevents this by keeping the cough loose. All druggists sell the Balsam.

CITY OF THE SUN GOD.

Marvelous Ruins to be Found in Asiatic Turkey.

Baal 'Bek, the city of the sun god, lies at the foot of Anti-Lebanon. In order to reach it you must ride many miles over bare brown plain, across ridges hoary with olive and green with mulberry, between massive hills streaked like the zebra. Suddenly out of the silent fields spring mighty walls and pillars—giants who lift their heads into the amber sky. The sight of those superhuman columns, beside which the tallest trees look like blades of grass, fills one with amazement. It is not alone their size and strength and beauty that inspire wonder, but their very existence in such a solitude, far from the track of mankind. We of the nineteenth century—meek dependents on rail and steam—are so in the habit of associating cities with modern means of communication that we are astonished at the presence of massive ruins in the heart of a valley remote from river and sea.

As we draw near our wonder grows, for out of the thick grove, whose dark branches sweep and moan like a troubled sea around the foot of imperishable cliffs, there rise new walls and new columns, massive, ornate, stately even in their heaped confusion. This is the Temple of the Sun—a relic of pagan worship that has looked unmoved on the birth and death of dynasties and faiths. Led as by some enchantment, we pass through the grove, whose dark avenues, overgrown with weeds, have echoed with the shrieks of the victims of Baal, Lord of the Heavens. There, in the shadow of that popular, may have stood the molten image, the human figure with a bull's head and outstretched arms, from which children dropped into the fiery lap. "They caused their sons and daughters to pass through the fire." "They made themselves molten images, even two calves, and made a grove, and worshiped all the hosts of heaven, and served Baal." It is not easy to associate these bloody rites with such splendor of design and colossal workmanship, yet it is beyond dispute that these walls have seen the worship of Baal, that here incense has been consumed in his honor, that his priests, clothed in rich vestments, have trodden these paths, that here mothers have looked dry-eyed at the sacrifice of their children, while the screams of the burning victims were deadened with flute and drum.

Six columns, graceful and gigantic, carrying a broken frieze—six columns each 75 feet high and 7½ feet in diameter—are all that remain stunning of this marvel of paganism. The grove, whose tall poplars look like grass growing out of fissures in the fallen walls, is silent. "There is no voice, nor any that answereth." We leave the ghostly shade, and walking down a quiet country lane, reach the gate that leads into the temple. A Turkish guard admits us, and in a moment we are plunged into the gloom of a vast vault-like passage. The flickering glare of torches reveals the huge blocks of stone that shut out air and sky. Emerging from these vaults, we arrive at the Acropolis, and wander in growing amazement, among the ruinous heaps of stone, so monstrous in size, so perfect in shape, so rich in carving as almost to raise doubts of their human origin. It is not that the ruins are of great extent. Those at Karnak—familiar to every tourist in Egypt—and at Palmyra cover a wider area. Their strength, the massive simplicity of their proportions, and the elaborate beauty of their ornament are the things that move wonder and admiration, and make every modern palace and cathedral dwindle into the insignificance of a paltry and ephemeral structure. The west wall contains stones each from 62 to 64 feet long, 13 feet thick, and as many broad. What Titans hewed and placed these enormous blocks that oppress us with the insignificance of the Church of St. Peter at Rome and the meanness of the Coliseum? What genius conceived and what cunning hands wrought the elaborate tracery and embroidery of frieze and capital and sculptured architrave? Wherever your steps lead you—through the space of the Acropolis, in the Temple of Jupiter, or in the Temple of the Sun—the same marvels of masonry appear, the same delicate embroidery of stone, the same glauds of hewn rock. And the color! The deep orange stain on wall and pillar "reflects the sunsets of a thousand years."—[London Standard.

NAVAL NOTES.

Secretary Long has given orders for the discharge from the naval service of the remaining volunteers, and it is expected that by the latter part of the month the navy will be down on its peace footing of officers.

It rests with Captain A. S. Barker to determine whether or not he shall continue in command of battleship Oregon, when that vessel starts from Honolulu for Manila. He has been consulted with respect to his detachment from the battleship. Should he decide to remain on the vessel, the department will acquiesce.

The Navy Department has been informed of the re-organization of the concern which undertook to build submarine boat Plunger under the name of the Electric Boat Company. Interested in the new company, it is said, are Clement A. Griscom, Moore & Schley, Perry Belmont, William McAdoo and others. The company has undertaken to immediately resume the prosecution of the work on the Plunger, which has been suspended at the Columbian Iron Works for nearly a year, and also to put the submarine boat Holland into condition for service at once.

Two warrant officers of the navy who failed to pay their debts have been sentenced to remain within the limits of their stations for stipulated periods. Gunner George Cross and Carpenter L. D. Martin were tried for failure to pay debts, and the latter was tried also for refusing to answer letters sent him by the Secretary of the Navy on this subject. Both were found guilty. Cross was sentenced to be confined within the limits of the Norfolk navy yard for six months, and Martin to be confined to the limits of the Port Royal naval station for nine months.

The Navy Department has arranged the itinerary of the cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron under Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, as follows: Leave New York February 13, arrive Bermuda February 16, leaving February 19; arrive Havana February 24, leaving February 28; arrive Cienfuegos March 2, leaving March 4; arrive Guantanamo March 6, leave March 14; arrive Kingston March 16, leave March 20; arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, March 23, leave March 26; arrive Martinique March 28, leave March 31; arrive Barbadoes April 1, leave April 4; arrive Trinidad April 5, leave April 9; arrive Laguara April 11, leave April 14; arrive Cartagena April 17, leave April 20; arrive New York, April 29. The departure of the fleet from New York was delayed on account of the storm. This delay, however, will not seriously interfere with the itinerary.

In due season it would be well to reconcile the spelling of the Philippines and the Filipinos.—[Boston Herald.

PECULIAR POISONS.

GENERATED IN THE HUMAN BODY.

The Result of Imperfect Digestion of Food.

Every living thing, plant or animal, contains within itself the germs of certain decay and death.

In the human body these germs of death (called by scientists Ptomaines), are usually the result of imperfect digestion of food; the result of indigestion or dyspepsia.

The stomach, from abuse, weakens, does not promptly and thoroughly digest the food. The result is a heavy, sodden mass which ferments (the first process of decay) poisoning the blood, making it thin, weak and lacking in red corpuscles; poisoning the brain, causing headaches, pain in the eyes.

Bad digestion weakens the heart, causing palpitation and finally bringing on disease of this very important organ.

Poor digestion poisons the kidneys, causing Bright's disease and diabetes.

And this is so because every organ, every nerve depends upon the stomach alone for nourishment and renewal, and weak digestion shows itself not only in loss of appetite and flesh, but in weak nerves and muddy complexion.

The great English scientist, Huxley, said the best start in life is a sound stomach. Weak stomachs fail to digest food properly, because they lack the proper quantity of digestive acids (lactic and hydrochloric) and peptogenic products; the most sensible remedy in all cases of indigestion is to take after each meal one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply in a pleasant, harmless form all the elements that weak stomachs lack.

The regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

They increase flesh, insure pure blood, strong nerves, bright eye and clear complexion, because all these result only from wholesome food well digested.

Nearly all druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents full sized package or by mail by enclosing price to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., but ask your druggist first. A little book on stomach diseases mailed free. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

"How's that you haven't any



Ivorine

Washing Powder

but recommend something else.... No thank you I want "Ivorine" *or nothing* and if you don't keep it I'll go to some store that does."

Strong words but fair ones..... Ask for what you want and get what you ask for!

You get a cake of pure white Glycerine Toilet Soap in every package.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., GLASTONBURY, CONN.
MAKERS OF WILLIAMS' FAMOUS SHAVING SOAPS



Deep port wine color before cream, and golden after cream, rich, delicious, and, withal, Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand is the aristocratic coffee in America.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,

Funeral Director

—AND—

EMBALMER.

Frederick E. Langley,
ASSISTANT.

Office 16 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St. Telephone at office and residence.

Club Bags.



I have a fine line of leather-lined Club Bags—Black, Russet and Olive.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE THEM AT Achilles Stevens, 48 & 50 Spring St

"Change of Prices."

BY REQUEST OF THE EDISON & COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO. MY PRICES WILL BE THE REGULAR LIST PRICES FOR ALL TALKING MACHINES AND RECORDS. IT WILL PAY YOU TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING MACHINES, RECORDS AND SUPPLIES.

NEIL McLENNAN,
268 Thames St. U. S. Hotel Building.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 6 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Sunday, Jan. 1, 1899, trains will leave Newport for Boston, Park square, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 6:15, 8:45, 10:45 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:45, 6:00 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 2:00, 6:00 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 2:00, 3:00, 6:00 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7:00, 8:20 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 2:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. FITCHBURG, and Stations on Northern Division, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. LOWELL, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11:00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS for Boston d7:00, 11:00 a. m. 5:00 p. m. Return, 6:30, 8:18 a. m.; d1:28 p. m. For Providence, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7:00, 11:00 a. m. 5:00 p. m. For MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER SOMERSET, DIGHTON, NORTH DIGHTON, WEST VILLAGE and TAUNTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 7:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

a Boat from Fall River.
d Southern Terminal Station.
A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Boston
O. PETER CLARK, Gen'l Supt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Co.

On and after September 22,

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days 1 A. M. Leave Providence, week days, 4 P. M.

Mondays and Saturdays only, stop at Prudence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

Excursion Tickets, only 90c.

S. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President and Gen'l Manager.

DRUGGISTS.

Melissine,

THE POPULAR REMEDY FOR CHAPPED HANDS, LIPS OR ANY ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN.

The only perfect substitute for Glycerine, Cold Cream or Camphor Ice—without being sticky or greasy; contains no poisonous substances.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DOWNING BROTHERS,
PHARMACISTS,
42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Cold Weather Necessities!

Wright's Tolu Tar and Wild Cherry for Coughs and Colds.

Chamois Vests and Lung Protectors.
Hot Water Bottles.

JAMES T. WRIGHT, Pharmacist,
22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Prevent Grippe

By taking a bottle of

Wood's Iron Tonic.

It thickens the blood, stimulates the circulation and makes you GRIPPE-PROOF.

PREPARED BY

GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist,
106 BROADWAY.

W. H. STRATFORD,
Registered Pharmacist.

HAZARD, HAZARD & CO.'S

THE ORIGINAL NO. 6 COLOGNE,

ALL SIZES.

Colgate & Co's Perfumes and Toilet Soaps.

Prescriptions put up with care and dispatch.
Telephone. Night Clerk.
Bellevue Avenue, Cor. Levin St.

WM. H. COTTON,

Druggist and Apothecary

Old No. 145. New No. 226 THAMES STREET.

PATH GRAVEL.

While you are fixing up your lawns and paths order some of Peckham Brothers' Blue-Crushed Stone-Gravel and have one of the handsomest paths in the city. It is sure to give satisfaction. Peckham Bros. Middletown, R. I. Newport Address, P. O. Box 193.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From foot of Market Square, Newport.

Newport has world wide reputation as a watering place.

Jamestown and its hotels have a national reputation.

Hundreds of cottages are owned and occupied by best people of Middle, Southern and Western states.

New cottages are being built constantly. Yet demand exceeds supply.

Attention invited to the building going on. Only 20 cents round trip. 12 tickets $1.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail to charter.

Yes, if weather is cold, we are prepared to give you opportunity to cross Narragansett bay to visit Jamestown and return; thus can Newporters and strangers get very best view of Newport and Jamestown in winter dress. If you see it once you will want your friends to go with you again, and if you want to see bustling walk around Jamestown.

FEB. 15. BLIZZARD OVER. REGULAR TRIPS RESUMED. ICE IN HARBOR AND BAY PRESENTS PICTURESQUE WINTER SCENE.

OUR MASCOT SEAL MAY FAVOR YOU BY TAKING HIS SUN BATH AT HIS FAVORITE RESORT OFF JAMESTOWN.

On and after January 16, 1899.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail) 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:30, 3:30, 6:00 (U. S. Mail) 6:00 P. M.

Leave Newport—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 (U. S. Mail) A. M.; 12:00 M.; 2:00, 3:00, 4:30 (U. S. Mail) 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown—9:00 A. M.; 4:00 P. M.
Leave Newport—9:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
Subject to change without notice.

J. P. KOHLER, Superintendent.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For New York, the South and West

Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days only at 9:15 P. M. Due New York at 7:00 A. M.

Returning from New York steamers leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren street, week days only at 6:00 P. M.

Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining there until 3:45 A. M. before proceeding to Fall Rivers.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames treet, J. I. GREENE, Ticket Agent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Pass'r. Traffic Manager.
O. H. TAYLOR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Agent, New York.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

IN EFFECT OCT. 11, 1899.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR FALL RIVER—*7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, *5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15 P. M.

LEAVE FALL RIVER FOR NEWPORT—*6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, *6:15, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45 *9:45, *10:45 P. M.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 90 minutes.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when pleasant.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River

*To Portsmouth car house only.
**Not run Sundays.

E. P. SHAW, Jr., General Manager.
R. H. FILLMORE, Jr., Superintendent

FOR BLOCK ISLAND.

Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Block Island at 1 o'clock. Will leave Block Island on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Newport at 8 o'clock and for Providence on Mondays and Wednesdays, leaving Newport at 11 o'clock. Will leave Providence for Newport on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock. Due at Newport at 11:30. Trips made weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route." Nov. 1, 1898.

LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport,	10 00	1 20	4 10	**7 35
Providence, arr.,	11 50	3 18	5 55	9 04
Boston, arr.,	1 15	4 25	7 00	11 00
New York, arr.,	4 30	6 57	11 00	G
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
LEAVE	Night	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York,	*12 03	6 00	10 02	1 02
Boston,	....	10 03	1 02	3 45
Providence	6 54	11 13	2 07	4 10
Newport, arr.,	8 55	1 00	4 00	6 00
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Via Providence, except Saturdays.
B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 2:15 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:37 A. M.; Washington, 10:42 A. M.
**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Muenchinger-King Cottage,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottage, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Nason Cottage,

26 MILL STREET. Open all the year round.

Permanent or Transient Board. First Class. Reasonable Rates. GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,

FROM

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail-and water lines to the south and west. Close connections made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to J. H. JORDAN, Agent N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. or to H. J. Jernegan, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

PERRY HOUSE,

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

EVERETT HOUSE,

17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

For convenience of situation and delightful exposure, The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

WM. M. BATES. B. L. M. BATES.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

BOSTON.

American and European plans.

Most desirably situated in COPLEY SQUARE, the most fashionable locality of the city.

BARNES & BUNKLEE, Proprietors.
HERBERT H. BARNES, Manager.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

FOR RENT
For $1,600,
FOR THE SUMMER

Gould Island,

Situated in Narragansett bay, 3 miles from Newport, including the use of a naphtha launch and sailboat, also cows and horses and privilege of a garden.

Apply to C. T. KNOWLES, Bay View House.

Send for printed list of furnished cottages for 1899.

FOR SALE.
Desirable Building Lots
On Spring, Carey and Hammond streets and Narragansett avenue.

DeBlois & Eldridge,
Agents for Carey Estate.

THE
ONE HUNDRED
Was closed promptly Dec. 27, 1898.
Jan. 1, 1899, we propose to start a
NEW
ONE HUNDRED.
Make early application while in good health for a policy in the
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent.

Dwellings and
Household Furniture
Now Insured at Low Rates
CALL OR SEND TO
Davis & Ward, 169 Thames St.
Telephone No. 43.
Who represent among others the Aetna Insurance Co., Hartford; Hartford of Hartford; Royal of England; Pennsylvania of Philadelphia; Springfield of Springfield; Insurance Co. of North America of Philadelphia; Franklin of Philadelphia; Orient of Hartford.

To Rent,
UNFURNISHED.
DESIRABLE COTTAGE on Catherine street, in very good order.
APPLY TO
JOHN WHIPPLE.

HIGH TAX PRICES
Lots Near Broadway.
North Gibbs Avenue (6c.).
Almy Court, high and dry (9c.).
Bliss Road, (15c. to 25c.).
Brooks Avenue
NEWPORT REAL ESTATE AGENTS
—OR—
PECKHAM, WARNER & STRONG,
TRINITY BUILDINGS, NEW YORK CITY.

Insurance
Of every description
written at
REDUCED RATES,
In strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN,
Merchants Bank.

Rent Free!
Why pay rent when you can buy a two tenement, one half of which is rented for $200 per year, which pays the interest on the cost and taxes. Also have for sale two first-class two tenement houses situated next to corner of Broadway and two of the best streets this side of Bliss Road, which by buying and renting half will make a nominal rent. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. One will require $1,400 cash, one only $1,500 cash. Saving rent saves money and makes you a property owner.
DANIEL WATSON. 239 THAMES STREET.

New Cottage House.
Inside closet, 8 rooms, fitted for gas. 5,000 sq. ft. of land. $2,000; goes quick.
E. A. Moore. Vernon Avenue.

—AT—
FRASCH'S
You will find a full assortment of plain and fancy
Candies, Chocolates and BonBons,
At prices to suit every purchaser of a good and wholesome article.
Our Broken Candy at 15c. a lb. two lbs. for 25c.
Our Mixed CHOCOLATES at 25c. lb. are well known.
We take special pride in putting nothing before the public that is not made of the best and purest that can be purchased.
CHAS. F. FRASCH, CONFECTIONER, 170 Thames St.
Established 1865.

OLD CORKS MADE NEW.

Cleaned and Cut Down, There is Use for Chips, Shavings and Powder.

The cork business today is one of the few important industries that yet offer scope for hand work and individual care. Machinery, though introduced freely, has not yet crowded out the individual home worker, and although the profits may be small, the professional operator on second-hand corks has a chance for a living.

In the basement and first story of a little wooden house, way over west, on an uptown street, a woman steams and scours and bleaches hundreds of corks each day, going over them carefully lest any blemish should remain, or telltale mark, and then paring and cutting them over into fresh trimness and evenness of contour.

Madam does not care to talk much about her business processes. Her father was in this business for thirty years, she says, and her husband for ten. At her husband's decease she took up the profession because she had been his mainstay and helper for some time, and knew all the ins and outs.

"I make a specialty of champagne corks," she says. "There are $5 worth of champagne corks in that basket; $1.45 a hundred I pay for them, and I sell them for $2.75 or $2.85 a hundred when I have got them in proper condition. There isn't much profit in them, because I must take especial pains and keep up the grade. I know a particular recipe for cleaning corks that others in in the business haven't got hold of yet, so I get a little more money for my goods.

"I know cutters and dealers in the commoner grade of corks that do well. They don't get more than $1.50 a hundred for their goods when done, but they don't have to take the pains we do with ours, and they often get their ground stock for nothing.

"So far as I know, shoe polish and ink are put up with commoner corks than most anything else. Next to those things come the cheap medicine stuffs and the filigreed, silver-stoppered bottles that the fancy stores and the jewelry stores sell for perfume and powder. Now, those big patent medicine dealers that have really got a standing and a big sale pay well for second-hand corks and want only the best.

"What do I do with my cork clippings and shavings? Oh, I can sell all I have and twice as much over and over again, any time. They grind the shavings up into a fine powder like flour, now; and use cork in every way, for more purposes than it ever was used for.

"Grapes are brought over from London now, those big, black Hamburgs that are so fine-flavored and sell for $2 a pound, and always come in cork shavings, to keep them from bruising. All the costly California fruit, too, is mostly packed in cork shavings to come this way, and the shavings are saved and used over and over again. The Hudson River grape growers have taken to using cork, too, now, since they got on to the advantage it is."

"Everybody knows about cork linoleum and cork pillows, yacht cushions, cork life preservers, ring buoys and the like, but when you see ground cork, just about the color and substance of scraped, rubbed-up cocoa, and are told that it is used in the preparation of a paint put on steam pipes and fittings, to absorb the moisture, and is used in the making of shoes some way and laid layer upon layer over the handles of golf sticks and the grips for bicycles, then it appears of unique, almost universal value. Cork is used a little for croquet mallet handles and in tennis implements also.

"Ground cork is just now being made into insoles for shoes, and answers every way as well as the whole cork for that purpose.

"This," picking up a trim, well-appearing mat, "is the very latest device for employing ground cork. It is a mat for bathrooms—light, convenient, cheap, and will not absorb water. Just at present experiments are being made with various grades and qualities of granulated cork—to see what may be evolved in the way of dress shields and corset protectors."

In the cupboards of the cork dealer are a dozen or more big-mouthed glass jars, like candy jars, filled to the brim with granulated cork in various stages of fineness from that like pepper or as smooth ground as flour, through all the intervening sizes of grain up to flat husks shaped like a pea. The contents of certain jars are as uniform in size and thickness as the most exactly adjusted machine could turn out.

That less uniform is the kind of cork shaving used for insulating refrigerators, for admixture in pavements and floorings and to be larded into bed ticking and for couch cushions and seats. The uniform finely-ground sort is used in a hundred subtle and delicate ways, in which the peculiar qualities of cork are a newly discovered indispensable adjunct.

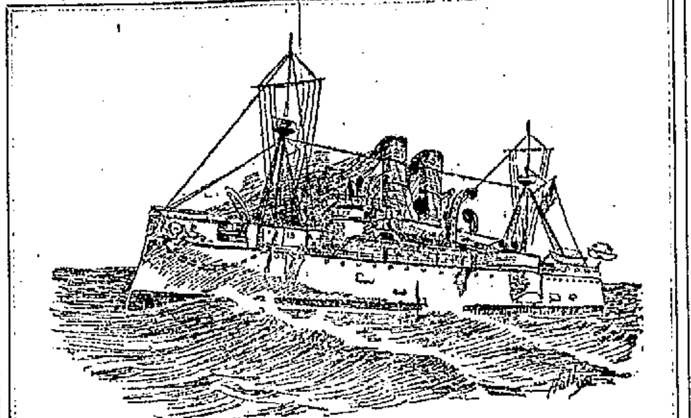
What is called a cork wheel is made and sold to china and glassware dealers, to be used in polishing their goods and doing away with certain blemishes that no other substance application will eradicate.—[New York Sun.

THE SHOREDITCH REFUSE DESTRUCTOR.

The burning of refuse by the Shoreditch parish, of London, to supply electricity for lighting streets, dwellings and public buildings has been the food for considerable discussion in the English electrical press. Before the new plant was in operation the parish had to pay about $30,000 a year for carting the refuse to barges on the Thames and towing it to a dumping place in the sea, and about $20,000 annually was spent for gas for lighting the streets and parish buildings. Sixty thousand dollars was expended for an electrical plant. The funds were obtained by taxing the people. The plant ran all the time during week days and twelve hours on Sunday, furnishing electric power for small manufacturers during the day and for illuminating purposes at night. The street sweepings have furnished all the fuel necessary, only $432 being expended for coal. The total expenditures for the first year were $19,070 for wages, supplies, insurance, repairs, etc. The interest, sinking fund, rents, depreciation, etc., was $10,205, making a total of $29,275. The gross receipts for the sale of light and power, including a credit equal to the average charge for street lighting, by gas, was $45,205, thus leaving a net profit of $15,930. This will be used in enlarging the plant. Of course, by street sweepings must be understood cinders, manufacturing wastes, etc.

Does Coffee Agree With You?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer, follow the directions in making it and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15c. and 25c.



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP MAINE.
Sunk by an Explosion in Havana Harbor, February 15, 1898—Two Officers and 266 Men Lost.

QUEER THINGS IN CUBA.

Every-Day Life as It Exists in the Isle of Tomorrow.

One who is visiting Cuba in these days of her reconstructing can bring no better financial prop than American greenbacks; they are so much easier to carry than gold, and the premium on them is the same. If he brings the usual letter of credit or draws on home through one of the island banks, he will find that the cashiers' charges for the accommodation are quite in keeping with the Cuban idea that everything American is lawful prey, to be made the most of. The hotel-keepers still require their pay on the basis of Spanish gold, but will readily allow six per cent on American bills. The local merchants are glad to get our greenbacks at the same rate in exchange for their goods or the coin of the country, because most of their business is done in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore on the credit system, and the notes are convenient for transportation without the expense of getting them changed into another form. But the cabmen, porters, servants and others of their class, accustomed to being cheated at every turn by their late rulers, will have nothing to do with any money they do not understand, and insist on the familiar twenty-cent pieces of the island, American dimes and nickels, and coppers for small change, or the dirty, beggar-handled, disease-infected shinplasters. If you offer them an American half-dollar, fresh and shining from the mint, they will eye it doubtfully, try its edges in their teeth and ring it on the sidewalk, if they do not refuse it outright.

Some sharper of other days seems to have flooded Cuba with American silver in five and ten cent pieces, after having punched a fraction out of each for his own profit. You may pick up a hatful of these small coins in the course of a day's transactions in any Cuban city and never find a whole one among them. Not only do the mutilated pieces pass at their face value without question, but the islanders appear to place most confidence in the coin that has the greatest number of holes in it, as a proof that it is genuine—else why did somebody take the trouble to punch it? A great deal of paper scrip, similar to that used in the United States before the resumption of specie payment, circulates in Cuba, but with this important difference: when ours became soiled or torn we could exchange it for new, while in Cuba there are no such facilities, and the filthy bits of paper, handled by lepers and carried about in the rags of the lowest classes, become so loathsome that one would rather forego his "change" than touch it.

One dollar of our silver will purchase at least $2.45 of this scrip, often more, according to the rate of exchange at the moment. Though based upon nothing, having been issued indiscriminately by a bankrupt government, it answers all the local necessities of trade, and is always used for carfare and small transactions. It was ground out of the paper mill—nobody knows to exactly what amount—in 5, 10, 20 and 50 cent "plasters." One thing is well known, that every authorized issue of a given sum was enormously exceeded. Seven years ago an issue of bank bills of this small currency was intrusted to an establishment in the United States, and $14,000,000 was printed in addition to the authorized amount! All was duly receipted for and signed by the corrupt Spanish officials, who—so the quidnunes say—divided the extra millions among themselves. It is asserted that the captain-general under whose administration this financial stroke was accomplished came to Cuba a poor man, and two years later returned to Spain with 3,000,000 pesos to his credit. So thrifty were the proud hidalgos who threw down a dollar when half of it was due (somebody else's dollar), and stalked haughtily away, sneering at the "Yankee pigs" who waited for their change!

The other day I went into the Café La Luz to treat some of my newly arrived countrymen. There were four of us, and each ordered a different beverage. I threw down a five-dollar American goldpiece in payment. The "smile-dispenser" studied long with knitted brow over the knotty problem of change, and then handed me back a Spanish five-dollar goldpiece and forty cents in silver. This pleased the group so well that I treated again, giving back to the saloon-keeper the Spanish five-dollar goldpiece. This was easier for him to reckon, and my change for the second deal was five silver dollars and four cents. Though the price of drinks is high in Cuba, it would seem that here is money to be made in taking them ad libitum, and the more liquor one buys the more money he gets! To study the thing out, it was this way: There was twenty per cent premium on American gold over Spanish gold, and twenty per cent on Spanish gold as compared with silver. Thus, out of the original American five-dollar goldpiece I bought eight expensive drinks and still had $5.80 in silver—and discovered afterward that the barkeeper had swindled me out of fifteen cents change.—[Letter to Philadelphia Record.

CHEAP OCEAN POSTAGE.

The inauguration of two-cent postage between England and Canada has again set going the discussion of a cheaper trans-atlantic postal rate for the United States. For several years this has been the hobby of many public-spirited citizens of this country and now that John has taken the initiative, they hold that the time is not far distant when Jonathan will follow suit. The penny (two-cent) postage between Canada and the British Isles took effect last Christmas and the results of the change will be awaited with interest. It is pointed out that the first result will be a considerable increase in the number of letters sent. Whether or not this will increase the annual deficiency in the department is another question. The officials at Washington are watching the venture with interest, but it is hardly probable that they would favor such a reduction of ocean postage for this country.

Postmaster Van Cott of New York city is wholly opposed to any further reduction of postal rates. He says: "Such a reduction could be very well made by England, but with this country it is an entirely different story. Our rates are so low now that we run behind every year to the alarming extent of $9,000,000. Even with the change, we carry letters now at the same rate that England does, at far greater distances. The fact that a person can send a letter from any part of the United States to any part of Canada or Mexico—a possible distance of 4,000 miles—for the small sum of two cents shouldn't lead the public to believe that we can extend such rates for letters to Europe, even if the latter distances should be less. Postal rates in this country are too low now."

The supporters of the scheme for cheaper ocean postage hold that the government would not lose anything by the change inasmuch as the carrying lines practically get the postage anyway; and the steamship companies would make up what they lost in the reduced rate by the greatly increased number of letters sent.

As no nation of Europe, however, would look with favor on an international postal arrangement, in which it was not included, in case the United States decided to make the change, it would require special arrangement with each nation before the cheaper rate could be put into effect. In light of present international relations, this is not likely in the immediate future.—[Mail and Express.

A Wall street authority says that notwithstanding Europe has liquidated nearly $70,000,000 of its floating obligations to us, there is probably a large amount still outstanding. After balancing all items of debtor and creditor accounts between this and other countries, for the year 1898, there must have been some $150,000,000 remaining due to this country. The bond and stock remittances of the last six weeks have but half-liquidated that balance.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, Wall Street—The stock market opened easier, with Burlington at 141½, General Electric 112, Louisville 64⅞, Leather preferred 72, Manhattan 111½, Brooklyn Transit 92¾, Northern Pacific 52¼, Rock Island 118, Sugar 132, St. Paul 126⅝, Southern preferred 50⅛, Tobacco 138¾, Union Pacific 46½, Union Pacific preferred 79¾, and Federal Steel 48⅞.

10—Except for New York Central and Pennsylvania prices of the standard and international shares were generally below last night's figures at the opening. Burlington and Manhattan were forced off ¾ each, but recessions elsewhere were unimportant.

11—The stock market speedily shook off the opening depression and developed considerable activity with attendant sharp gains in the Pacifics. Immense block of stocks were met in Northern Pacific around ..⅜, but the offerings were well taken. Atchison preferred brought 62¼ and decided gains were established in Pennsylvania. Rubber, Chicago Great Western preferred "A" and New York Central. Burlington lagged, but the other grangers sold at or above last night. Toward 11 o'clock the market lapsed into dullness but the improvements were well maintained.

NEW YORK, FEB. 15.

	Noon.
Atchison	22¼
Canada Southern	60½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	141
C., C., C. & St. Louis	60
Delaware & Hudson	113½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	160¼
Erie	14¼
Illinois Central	116¼
Lake Shore	206½
Louisville & Nashville	65
Manhattan	111½
Michigan Central offered	115
Missouri Pacific	46¼
New York, New Haven & Hartford	206
New Jersey Central	103½
New York Central	137⅝
Northern Pacific	53¼
Northern Pacific preferred	79¼
Northwestern	149
Ontario & Western	22¼
Oregon Navigation	47½
Reading	22¼
Rock Island	118⅝
St. Paul	126⅞
Southern Railway	12¼
Southern Railway preferred	49⅞
Union Pacific preferred	80¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11½
Adams Express	109⅝
Wells, Fargo Express	125
American Spirits	14
American Tobacco	137¼
Bay State Gas	7
General Electric	112
Lead, ex div.	36½
Pacific Mail	51¼
Sugar Refining	131⅞
Leather	7¼
U. S. Rubber	53¼
Western Union	95¼

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Masquerade Ball Notice.
An opportunity is offered on Monday and Tuesday to obtain photos in Masquerade costumes at special rates at
"Rembrandt" Studio,
Over 202 Thames Street.
Telephone 124-2.

KODAKS.
$5 to $35, all using the daylight Cartridge Film and can be loaded in broad daylight.
PLATE CAMERAS
From $2 upwards, according to style and size and of the latest patterns.
Developing, Printing and Mounting, and all kinds of Photographic work.
GEO. H. CHASE,
Room 4 (up one flight) 201 Thames St.

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Investment Securities.
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold in all Markets for Cash or on Margin.
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit subject to Check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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NEW YORK & BROOKLYN FINANCIAL
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See my correct and reliable daily tables of quotations, etc., in most of the Wall Street publications.
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Guaranteed R. R. and Telegraph Stocks and Miscellaneous Securities.

DRY GOODS.

Gingham
Remnants.
1,000 yards in beautiful colors and designs, at 6c. a yard.
For party dresses and evening waists we offer a handsome fabric in all the light colors, at 15c. a yard
Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,
204 THAMES STREET

February Sale!
-----OF-----
SHOPWORN GOODS and BROKEN SIZES

MEN'S.

Men's Box Calf, full calf lined, heavy sole. Regular price $3; sale price $2.18
ALL SIZES.

Men's Winter Russia, full calf lined, heavy sole. Regular price $3; sale price $2.18
ALL SIZES.

Men's Box Calf, double sole, bull dog toe. Regular price $2.50; sale price $1.67
ALL SIZES.

Men's Winter Russia, double sole, English toe. Regular price $2.50; sale price $1.67
ALL SIZES.

LADIES'.

Ladies' Winter-Weight Box Calf. I have about 75 pairs of these well-known $2.50 shoes left. Must go for $1.38

Ladies' Genuine Box Calf, double sole, English toe, lace. Former price $3.50; close them out at $2.35
ALL SIZES.

Ladies' Nullifiers.
Red, black and Brown. Regular price $1.25; balance at 35c.
BROKEN SIZES.

MISSES'.

Misses' Heavy Dongola School Shoe, solar tip, lace and button. Former price $1.75; sale price $1.28
Sizes 11 1-2 to 2. Widths D and E.

CHILDREN'S.

Children's Heavy Dongola, patent and solar tip, lace and button. Regular price $1.25; sale price 98c.
ALL SIZES, 6 to 11.

YOUTHS'.

Youths' Bicycle Shoe, brown canvas. Former price $1; sale price 38c.

NEWPORT SHOE STORE,
Corner Mill and Thames Streets.
RICHARD BULLOCK, Prop'r.

It cannot smoke! It cannot smell!

THE MILLER OIL STOVE.

BY AN AUTOMATIC DEVICE THE WICK CAN ONLY BE TURNED UP ENOUGH TO GIVE THE BEST HEATING SURFACE, YET CANNOT BE TURNED UP HIGH ENOUGH TO MAKE IT SMOKE.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

W. K. COVELL'S,

169 THAMES STREET.

AMMONIA,

8 cents a Bottle. We are selling AMMONIA, not water; you can add the water yourself for less than you can buy it. If you want a bottle send and get it; for we have but a small lot of this article.

WOOD ALCOHOL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE PURE ARTICLE.

NAPHTHA In large or small quantities at rock bottom prices. Go to 69 Mill street for any of the above articles.

Kindling Wood delivered to any part of the city, 4 barrels for one dollar. It is nice, dry, clean pine wood, cut from clean kiln-dried forest trees. Beware of kindlings made from old torn down buildings; it is more or less decayed and harbors bedbugs, ants and disease germs. It is sold very cheap, but in the end may be very dear. Leave your order at 69 to 75 Mill street.

Old Company Lehigh

NONE BETTER

For Domestic Use or Greenhouse Trade.

ABRAM ALMY,

173 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT

Illuminating Co.

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

RESIDENCES AND STORES FURNISHED FOR ELECTRICITY AT LOWEST RATES.

Electric Supplies, Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

What to Choose for a Bride

Is often a perplexing question. Our Sterling Silver Department is ever ready with suggestions that have the merit of being in good taste.

We have a very pretty colonial tea set (4 pieces) at $26; 1 doz. Sterling Tea Spoons, $30; Cream Ladle and Sugar Spoon, in case, only $5.50; Sterling Bon Bon Dish, $8.75, 1 doz. Sterling Tea Handle Knives, in case, $6, and lots of other combinations.

HERRMANN'S,

219 THAMES STREET

Strawberries.

ORANGES, GRAPES, FIGS, PEARS, APPLES AND NUTS.

Burlingame & Carry,

257 & 259 Thames St.

NOTICE.

OUR STOCK OF GRAPHOPHONES, PHONOGRAPHS, COLUMBIA AND NATIONAL RECORDS, HORNS AND ALL SUPPLIES IS THE LARGEST EVER SEEN IN NEWPORT. INSPECTION INVITED. WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE, 151 THAMES ST.

Aunt Maria's Pancake Flour,

Per package, 10c., per doz., $1.10

FRANKLIN ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR, per package, (6½ lbs.)	21c.
QUAIL BRAND PARCHED OATS, per pkg.,	18c.
MAPLE SYRUP (quart can), per can,	25c.
COMB HONEY, per box,	21c.
PUTZ POMADE, per tin,	60c.
BONELESS HERRING, per tin,	10c.
SQUASH, per tin,	10c.
PUMPKIN, per tin,	10c.
PIN MONEY ONIONS, per bottle,	21c.
PRESERVED TAMARINDS, per jar,	25c.
2 lb. can WHITMAN'S INST. CHOCOLATE,	63c.
KEMP'S FLORIDA WATER, per bttle,	43c.

F. P. Garrettson & Co.

16 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

URBANA

SCHOONER URBANA HAS ARRIVED BACK AGAIN, AND IS DISCHARGING TODAY A CARGO OF THE

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Co's "Wilkesbarre" COAL,

FRESH MINED, CLEAN AND DRY FOR

PERRY BROS.,

MAIN OFFICE, 187 THAMES STREET.

POPULAR AS EVER.

Revival of the Cantata of Queen Esther a Success.

The well known and always popular cantata of Queen Esther was presented at the Opera House last evening before a good-sized audience and gave universal satisfaction. It was the first public appearance of many members of the cast and chorus, but the performance was very creditable for amateurs, both principals and choruses giving evidence of careful training in the stage work and rendering the music in an excellent manner. The audience was very liberal in its applause, and the rendition of the principal solos, duets and concerted numbers was well deserving of the cordial reception accorded them.

Miss Cora Gosling, as Queen Esther, renewed the successes she has made in other public performances, and sang in excellent voice and with much expression. Her solo, and the duet with the king, "What is it, Queen Esther, and what is thy request?" was one of the best numbers of the evening, and Miss Gosling certainly deserved the liberal applause and the floral tributes she received. Mr. H. C. Tilley, as King Ahasuerus, gave that character an excellent impersonation, singing his numbers in capital voice and with much dramatic force. He fully shared with Miss Gosling the applause which greeted their duet. Mr. C. Everett Ullman, as Haman, sang well. Mr. H. W. Rankin, as Mordecai, was excellent in dramatic action and in his musical numbers, his former experience in stage work serving him well in making his performance the success it was.

Miss Mary F. Slocum scored one of the most pronounced successes of the evening, her principal solo at the end of the second act being one of the best pieces of musical work and justly deserving the enthusiastic curtain call which was given it. Miss Sadie M. Hailey, as Zerish, sang in excellent voice and with good dramatic character, Miss Annie Driscoll as the prophetess in the solo "Lo, O'er the Wicked!" was capital. Mr. A. A. Tilley, as Hegai; Mr. Charles H. Barker, as the scribe; Mr. Fred P. Lee, as the high priest; Mr. W. M. Arnold, as the herald; the Misses Wilson and Peters, as the princesses, and Mr. W. F. Adams, as Harbonah, were good in their several parts.

The remaining minor characters and the chorus were well sustained, the stage action and singing showing a conscientious attention to the direction of the stage manager, Mr. Julius G. Lutz. Much of the musical success was due to the good work of the pianist, Miss Edna C. Tilley, and the Training Station orchestra under the direction of Mr. Frank G. McCloskey aided materially in the production.

THE HARBOR ICE-BLOCKED.

The harbor is practically filled with floating ice, with only a narrow open channel near the Torpedo Station. The large steamers are easily able to push their way through the ice field, and the launches using the channels made by the larger craft are able to make trips. Last night about 10 o'clock the Training Station launch was caught in a heavy field of drift ice near the head of Long wharf, and was unable to make progress for several minutes. When the men on board had almost made up their minds to an all-night stay in the ice the boat pushed through, and made quick time to the Station.

ISLAND DELIVERY RESUMED.

Like some of the other modern conveniences, the island delivery of the News has been suspended for the past two days; cause, snow—too much snow. The snow has not materially diminished, but in many places it is now possible to get about, and an attempt was made today to again spread the News about Middletown and Portsmouth. It is inevitable that many customers will be missed, or that many customers will miss the News, but the carriers will do their best to serve as many as possible. It is probable that many short cuts over fences, across lots and around rifts will materially change the routes followed by the carriers, but the main thing is to get there, and none of the farmers will complain if their front lawns are invaded.

JUDGE BOSWORTH'S FUNERAL.

With all its schools and business houses closed, with its flags at half-mast and, as it almost seemed, with an air of solemnity apparent in the village, the town of Warren mourned yesterday while the funeral services of Judge Benjamin M. Bosworth were taking place in the large stone church known as the First Baptist. The services were conducted by the pastors of the Baptist, Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal churches, while Judge Rogers, an associate of the deceased, gave an eloquent and touching eulogy.

Among the attendants were Governor Dyer, Lieutenant Governor Gregory, Secretary of State Bennett, members of the governor's staff, the justices of the supreme court, members of the General Assembly and of the Bar Association, and many other prominent citizens of the state.

The honorary bearers were Senator Benjamin Brown, Representative Peck, John Waterman, Benjamin D. Martin, President Henry C. Clark of the Warren town council and George D. Cole.

It was not deemed advisable to have the burial yesterday. Accordingly, the casket remained in the church last night, with a guard of honor from the Warren artillery watching over it. This detail was commanded by Sergeant White. The burial will be at the convenience of the family and will be conducted by the Masons.

REV CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D. D.

Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., president of Union Theological Seminary in New York city, who will be the preacher at the United Congregational Church this evening, was one of the preachers at the series of meetings held in this church last year. He has become widely known through his two latest volumes, "Does God Send Trouble?" and "The Gospel of the Divine Sacrifice." In addition to his duties as president of the seminary, Dr. Hall is associated with W. Robertson Nicol of London in the editorship of the Expositor, and few men in this country are in such demand as preacher and speaker, especially at young people's meetings and conventions.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Cruiser Topeka sailed this morning for Boston.

—Rev. F. W. Blakeslee, D. D., of East Greenwich, is guest of Mr. A. C. Titus.

—United States gunboat Helena, Commander William T. Swinburne, arrived at Manila yesterday.

—John Whipple has rented for —— L. Lorillard his farm at Ochre Point to John F. Daily, for one year.

—The recent storm caused a forcible removal of all cabs in the vicinity of the Perry House and of the Newport Reading Room.

—C. J. Buchanan and W. B. Ross of Boston, E. H. Hammond of Providence, Ray G. Lewis, and H. F. Willis of Block Island and A. W. Eighert and R. Hecht of New York are at the Perry House.

—Mrs. W. McCarthy Little gave a reception and dance at her home on Everett street last evening. The cotillon was led by Ensign Frederick A. Traut, U. S. N., and music was furnished by the Harry K. Howard orchestra.

—The Arctic Ice Company resumed harvesting this morning, a large gang being at work at the Lily pond clearing and cutting, while a smaller gang is clearing the snow from the ice at Easton's pond, where cutting will be resumed tomorrow. The ice is about nine inches thick in both places.

—The Providence correspondent of the Boston Globe says that Hon. Edward C. Dubois of East Providence, a former attorney general of the state and a member of the General Assembly from East Providence, is to be elected to the vacancy on the supreme court bench caused by the death of Judge Benjamin M. Bosworth. Mr. Dubois is well known in Newport.

—Word was received here last night that steamer Plymouth, when leaving New York, broke one of her feathering paddles and had to put back. In consequence there was no boat east last night, and there will be none west tonight. It is expected that repairs can be made to the Plymouth so that she can go on the line tomorrow night. Orders were given to put the Providence on tonight, but later they were countermanded. The Pequot will bring up some of the freight tonight, relieving the other boats.

THE NERNST ELECTRIC LAMP.

Walter Nernst, a professor in the Goettingen University, has invented an electric lamp which does not require inclosure in vacuum, as is the case with the present glow lamp. The Nernst light is emitted by a rod composed of rare earths, similar to those used in the manufacture of the Welsbach mantle. These rods do not conduct electricity cold, but heated. They give out a mild, yellowish light, and work equally well at any pressure, with consequent economy in copper.

Professor Nernst's lamp is intended to take the place of the ordinary incandescent electric lamp, and, according to the records which he has made in experimental work, it promises great economy in the production of light. As used in the present incandescent or glow lamps, the electric current is conducted to a filament of carbon, which, because of its electrical resistance, or choking effect upon the current, is raised to a white heat, and thus emits light. To prevent the destruction of the carbon by burning it is inclosed in glass bulbs from which the air has been exhausted. Professor Nernst does away with the glass bulb entirely, for in place of the combustible carbon filament he uses filaments of magnesium oxide or other materials which are incombustible. These materials are notable for the large proportion of visible light rays which they radiate. The limelight and the Welsbach gaslight mantles are examples of their value in this regard.

These materials are, however, under ordinary circumstances non-conductive of electricity, and Professor Nernst's discovery, which admits of their use, is that when they are heated they become conductors. Using this discovery in experiments with a hollow magnesium tube, he obtained results which showed the expenditure of only .96 watts of electrical energy per candle power, against about three watts per candle power for the ordinary glow lamp. This economy in the use of electric energy could be utilized either by putting three times as many lamps on a wire circuit or by reducing the size, and consequently the cost of the copper conductors for the current. The cost of these is now very great.

So far as has been made public, Professor Nernst has not yet settled upon a commercial form for his lamp. In an experimental form he accomplishes the initial heating of the magnesium filament by placing it in the focus of a reflector, under which is also a spiral coil of platinum wire. A current is first passed through the platinum, which furnishes heat enough at the focus of the reflector to render the magnesium conductive. The current is then switched through the magnesium, and this, becoming incandescent, gives out the light and also gives out heat enough to maintain its own conductivity.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

RIGHT AT HOME.

There Was No Alarm, For the Fire Was at Headquarters.

The emergency corps attended a fire yesterday for which it did not even hitch up. Chemical 1, which was placed out of commission last week because of the heavy snow, did noble work from its temporary berth against the wall of the engine room, with the running gear clogged up with furniture. The hook and ladder truck also attended the blaze, and yet there was not a single stroke on the alarm. It was a genuine "still," even about the fire there was perfect quiet, there being a total lack of loud orders shouted to the winds.

The fire was an "at home" for the emergency corps, for it was right at headquarters and has caused the board of firewards to seek a more enclosed place for their meetings, and Emergency Man Lawton to move his bed. The fire was in what is known as the annex, or the old Fours' house, and was due to the loss of the hose tower last November. In the old engine room a salamander stove had been set up and the room kept at high heat, in order that the frozen hose from the late fires might be thawed and dried out. One of the force had looked at the fire in the stove not five minutes before Foreman Weaver of the water works came in and informed Chief Kirwin that smoke was coming out of the roof.

A hasty examination showed cause for the smoke, and the men were called from the storehouse in the rear, where they were at work. Extinguishers and axes were seized, but as soon as a hole was made in the wall in the upper story it was realized that there was a large volume of fire to fight, and Driver Goddard was detailed to break the charges in the chemical. The fire soon began to abate under the effects of the chemical stream, but there was still considerable blaze on the roof and ladders were in need; hence the call for the truck. When the fire was out the southeast corner of the building and a portion of the roof were a wreck. The chimney from which the fire caught was a poor affair, and $150 will be required to repair the damage. There was none from water.

A stack of hay on Harrison avenue, the property of D. J. Sullivan, was burned last night between 12 and 1 o'clock. It was valued at about $40, and the only excuse for its catching fire so far as known is that some Fort soldiers took a rest in the ice of the stack and fired it by smoking, or else some evil-minded person desired to see the department try to respond to an alarm with the streets clogged up. One of the gardeners near by saw the illumination and learned the cause, and then watched the nearest box to see that an alarm was not turned in.

IN CASE OF A FIRE ALARM.

Many persons have been wondering since Sunday night what the fire department would do in case of a fire, with the streets clogged with snow. It is still hard to tell just what the results of an alarm would be. Except on the sleighs in commission at headquarters and the Fives, all the apparatus now has four-horse hitches, but even with these it is generally admitted that the steamers will have little chance of getting anywhere, because of their weight and the low slung of their boilers. The reels, being lighter, will probably make fair progress if everything holds, though there cannot help being many opportunities for breakdowns.

This morning Hose 4, with substitute driver Whitman, was out with its new hitch and its working gave much satisfaction, though it was plainly proved that better response to an alarm will be made by going on a walk than by trying for speed. On many of the more important streets through which the apparatus passed the wagon settled in the snow so that the axles scraped. In just going around the block yesterday to the headquarters fire the truck had a hard tussle, for it was not desired to wait for the extra pair of horses, and though the route was much traveled, the two powerful horses were winded when they came to the end of the haul and the extra horses had to be hitched in to take the truck home. With the four very good progress was made. The increase in horses has of course made it necessary to employ a second driver in each house.

MAKING AMERICAN FLAGS.

There are thirty flag factories in the United States, of which more than one half are in the state of New York and have an invested capital of $500,000 and pay in wages nearly $200,000 a year. Many other flags than those used for patriotic decoration or display are made in this country. There are the railroad flags, of which enormous numbers are in use. These signal flags come in two sizes, 18 by 20 inches and 18 by 24 inches. There are, it is said, more red than green signal flags and more green than white. Other cheap flags in general use are for yachts, for use by contractors and railroad builders, for steamship and auctioneers and for social societies. The United States having a great cosmopolitan population, especially in the large cities, it is no unusual thing in times of celebration or festivity to see flags of foreign countries displayed—foreign flags of American make. There are, for instance, more Irish flags with the gold harp on the green background made in the United States than in any other country and for many years all the Cuban flags in use by the struggling patriots of that island have been made for them in the United States.

There are three flag factories in the state of Louisiana, and there is one factory in South Carolina. For many years Massachusetts took the most prominent part, perhaps, in American flag making, the local supply of bunting being abundant, but New York has recently much exceeded it in this business and the state of Pennsylvania does considerable in the flag-making line, too. Bunting in use for flag-making is of two kinds, the woollen bunting, which is the better variety, and the cotton bunting, which is cheaper, less durable and less ornamental. The bunting comes in rolls. The man who cuts it into the required widths for the stripes measures off the widths on the rolls with a butcher's knife. That ends the masculine labor on flags, for thereafter all the work of sewing, stretching, and hemming is done by girls. They are better fitted for the work than are men; they show greater care and more skill; their salaries are less, and they are said to have a knack of flag-making. The profits of flag-making in the United States, already considerable in times of peace, have been largely augmented by the incidents of the recent war.

Tumblers and Pitchers.

Now lot of thin, clear, flint glass tumblers, 50c. a dozen.

Also full line of plain glass pitchers.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,

131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

COAL.

Scranton & Wilkesbarre White Ash

Broken, Egg, Stove and Nut.

PEA COAL,

Large Fracture.

George's Creek Cumberland

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN,

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Office Bowen's Wharf.

BUILDING

Brick by brick the greatest buildings are reared. Step by step a big business is built up. We have given every care to ours: We hunt up the best goods to suit our customers. There is a great choice in goods; We buy only the Best. Our prices are always the Lowest.

EGGS ARE NOW STRICTLY FRESH.

FLOUR—Flour will be $1 per barrel higher by the 1st of May. Best Bread Flour, $4.10 per bbl. not delivered. $4.50 per bbl. delivered. 65c. per bag not delivered. 60c. per bag delivered.

TEAS AND COFFEES—With every pound of Celebrst Tea this week, we give a can of the celebrated Quaker Baking Powder worth 20c. per pound. 1-lb. cans Golden Cup Mocha and Java, 45c.; 2-lb. cans Golden Cup Mocha and Java, 85c. Best 5-lb. cans Golden Cup Mocha and Java, $1. Best Hotel Coffee, per lb. 15c.; Fancy English Breakfast, Formosa, Ceylon or Mixed Tea, per lb., 35c.

SOME SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK—Pint bottle Pickles, worth 20c., per bottle, 10c.; Fine Toilet Soap, 3 cakes in a box, 10c.; Sapolio, per cake, 6c.; White Rose Washing Powder, 1 package for 25c.; 1 bars Brst Soap, 10c.; 3-lb. can Soap, worth 25c., per can, 10c.; Fine California Prunes, per lb., 5c.; 1 cans Defiance Brand Condensed Milk, 24c. Cents All Stove Polish, per cake, 2c.; Hoxie's Mineral Soap, 2 cakes for 5c.; American Sardines, 3 for 10c.; 1-Crown Raisins, 3 lbs. for 25c.; Hulled Corn, worth 10c., per can, 5c.; ½-lb. package Schepp's Cocoanut, 5c.; ½-lb. package Schepp's Cocoanut, 10c.; Baking Soda, 4 lbs. 10c.

E. A. EDES & CO.,

140 AND 151 THAMES STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

By Thomas Burlingham, Auctioneer.

At Aquidneck Hall, Thursday, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock.

HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE!

Contents of Tin Shop. Lot Parlor and Chamber Furniture. One Square Piano.

Regular Auction Sale

—OF—

Horses, Carriages, Harnesses,

AT C. F. GIFFORD'S NEW STABLE, 951 PLEASANT STREET, STAFFORD SQUARE, FALL RIVER, MASS.

FEBRUARY 17, 1899, at 10 A. M.

We have 10 Horses of all descriptions, drivers and workers, weighing from 1,050 to 1,600 lbs., in single and matched pairs; one Trotter and Gentleman's road Mare, sound and kind, and will show a 2:25 gait. Horses, Carriages and Harnesses at private sale at all times.

Consignments solicited at all times.

C. F. GIFFORD, Prop'r.

L. L. HALL, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Men's and Women's

Arctics and Over Boots.

RUBBERS OF ALL KINDS.

—AT—

T. Mumford Seabury Co's,

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That Gay Deceiver

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HIS LATEST NOVEL. NOW READY.

39c.

AND ALL ROSS'S OTHER NOVELS, AT THE SAME PRICE.

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Funeral Work and Wedding Decorations a Specialty.

Fresh Cut Flowers of all kinds, Palms, Ferns and Flowering Plants.

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To Let, the New Cottage

now being erected on Calvert street; modern conveniences.

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NEW BOOKS.

THE CRUISE OF THE CACHALO

By Frank T. Bullen, first mate.

One of the best stories of Whaling Life that has been written.

YOUNG MISTLEY,

By H. S. Merriman, author of the "SOWERS" and "WITH EDGED TOOLS."

PUERTO RICO and ITS RESOURCES,

By Fred Ober, author of Camps in the Caribbees.

Mr. Ober is a Naturalist who has been all over the Islands.

SIMON HART, Successor to CHARLES E. HAMMETT, JR., 202 THAMES STREET.

The Cruise of the Cachalot,

Round the World After Sperm Whales, by Frank T. Bullen, First Mate.

THE STORY OF OLD FORT SOUDON, by Charles Egbert Craddock.

THE ALTAR OF LIFE, by May Bateman.

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Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR,

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

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Students received at any time. Apply to A. M. STEED, Prin. and Prop'r.

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Special February Sale

—OF—

Spring Flowers at 25c.

Balance of Trimmed Hats at your own price.

M. E. Tobin, 48 Washington Sq

Opposite State House.

Great Reduction

—IN—

Felt Hats and Fancy Feathers.

N. L. MASON, 34 CLARKE STREET.

California Privet for Hedges,

All sizes at low prices. Also Fern Leaf and Purple Beech, ornamental and street trees. Evergreens and shrubs of many varieties.

FOREST AVENUE NURSERIES.

Corner Forest avenue and West Main road.

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The corset success of the century.

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Any dressmaker can tell you of the worry and trouble caused by ill-fitting and poorly-constructed corsets.

The corset plays a most important in part the fitting of a dress, and if the dressmaker has a firm, perfectly-shaped corset like "Her Majesty's" for a foundation, the chances for success in fitting are greatly increased.

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We will be glad to show "Her Majesty's" Corset to all makers of dresses, as it is an object of special interest to all who have never seen it.

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